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PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,942—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1893.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	40 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	35 8
Heart Bottle	32 12
O. B.	26 0
Glentromie	29 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	20 4

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th „
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
B.I.	PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th „
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th „
B.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th „
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

11th Jan. 24th Jan.

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For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 6, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
12th Jan., 9th Feb., 9th March., 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec., 16, 1892

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
(Extra) GALATEA	R. Mitis	1,352	250	5th Jan. 1893.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan. „
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,400	350	8th Jan.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 31, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillcoat	12th Jan, '93

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, December 22, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

[illegible] ES PROMPTLY [illegible] by P. & O. MAIL, and [illegible] Steamers, including [illegible] Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

[illegible] ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth [illegible] requirements.

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[illegible] ING TICKETS issued, avail- [illegible] breaks of Journey at al- [illegible]

[illegible] met and assisted [illegible] Rome, Marseilles [illegible] Cities.

[illegible] Tickets supplied [illegible] over 1,200 Hotels. [illegible] for Civil and Military [illegible] forwarded. [illegible] by accident [illegible] CREDIT issued [illegible] World. [illegible] day. [illegible] bought and sup- [illegible] interest allowed [illegible] 1,000. [illegible] application. [illegible] collected and every [illegible] transacted. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 4th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th January, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 8th January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 tons, on the 5th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

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RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at lowest Rates.

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"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
NAGARA	3100	J. MacConochie	12th Jan. for Plymouth.
EOLIA	3139	R. Jones	19th Feb. „
LUCIA	3139	McNay	28th Feb. „

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
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WANTED, for the JACOB SASSOON MILLS, an experienced COTTON PURCHASER and SELECTOR. Apply to

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FOR a COFFEE CURING and BONE CRUSHING ESTABLISHMENT at Hunsur (Mysore Province), a young practical ENGINEER (European) to take charge of the Machinery, and make himself generally useful. Salary, with partially furnished bungalow, Rs. 250 a month. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, to

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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when [illegible]. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

[illegible] OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

[illegible] Can be [illegible]

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AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

DEVELOPERS OF ALL KINDS READY FOR USE.

HAND CAMERAS.
Catalogue, now ready, Post Free.

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WILLIAM, TEACHER & SONS'

"HIGHLAND CREAM."

EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

OBTAINABLE OF ALL DEALERS AND AT ALL RAILWAY STATIONS FROM AND INCLUDING "VICTORIA TERMINUS."

Ask your Wine Merchant for William, Teacher & Sons' "HIGHLAND CREAM," and if you cannot get it write to the Sole Agents, who will give you the address of the nearest Merchant who has it.

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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

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"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure

ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gre Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

[illegible] n, W.

APPROVED WATCHES.
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THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

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	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

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CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ... Rs. 75 and	95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 74-8-0 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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REMNANTS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

AN ACCUMULATION OF REMNANTS OF COTTON DRESS AND WOOLEN MATERIALS.

GRENADINES!
RUSSIA NETS!
LININGS!

RIBBONS! LACES!
EMBROIDERY!

FLANNELS,
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TWEEDS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELETTES.
ALL TO BE SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.

DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH
LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

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BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1893.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, [illegible]

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout [illegible] a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., [illegible] "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROGRAMME OF
GRAND CONCERT,
TO-NIGHT,
In the Rooms of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

1. Piano Solo......La Gazza Ladra ....Boylow Smith. MISS WALTON.
2. Song ....Jerusalem ....Parker. MR. HARRINGTON.
3. Song ....A Summer Shower ...T. Marzial. MRS. FRASER.
4. Violin Solo...... MR. J. GRAFFE.
5. Song ....The Old Brigade ....O. Barri. MR. T. REDMAYNE.
6. Song ....By the Fountain ....Stephen Adams. MISS WALLER.
7. Glee ....Mayday ....Muller. CHOIR.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

1. Violin Solo...... MR. J. GRAFFE.
2. Song ....“O Fair Dove, O Fond Dove!” ....A. Scott Gatty. MRS. MORTIMER.
3. Song ....The Skipper ....W. H. Jude. MR. THELLENBERG.
4. Duet..............“When the wind blows in from the Sea.”......H. Smart. MISS WALLER AND MR. HARRINGTON.
5. Banjo Solo...... MR. T. REDMAYNE.
6. Song ....Love's Proving..............F. N. Lohr. MRS. FRASER.
7. Glee ....“Good Night, Beloved”.C. Pinsuti. CHOIR.

To commence at 9 p.m.
Admission :—Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
10TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director ....Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE GREAT 'XMAS PANTOMIME,
“ALADDIN.”

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5TH,
(For Three Nights Only.)
ANDRAN' GREAT OPERA,
“LA MASCOTTE.”

MONDAY, JANUARY 9TH,
GILBERT & GROSSMITH'S
LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
“HASTE TO THE WEDDING.”
(AN OPERATIC COMEDY.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE GAIETY THEATRE BAR
is under English Management.
ALL LIQUORS
Guaranteed Pure and at
HOTEL PRICES.
Aerated Waters of Messrs ROGERS & Co. on hand.

THE D'ENSEM-DOYLE COMPANY
WILL [THIS AFTERNOON at 5-30] IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL DESIRE, GIVE A
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE,
The Occasion being their
LAST APPEARANCE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.
THIS (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON,
At 5-30, concluding at 7-30.
GREAT SPECIAL OCCASION.

MR. D'ENSEM will appear in the Picked Gems of his unique and delightful Entertainment, “Picture Song and Story.” MISS DOYLE will Perform two of her Glorious Violin Solos and the whole Company will take part in

A SUPERB PROGRAMME.

Specially attractive features will be introduced in the marvellous Scenoscopic Effects for the delectation of Ladies and Children.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Children and their Servants at the usual rates.
Box Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.

JAMES MACMAHON,
Director.

MR. PHILIP BOURCHIER SAVILE and Mr. ALFRED ERNEST HOARE have been ADMITTED PARTNERS in our Firm from the 1st inst.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 2nd January 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 31st December, 1891, our Mr. CHARLES MACDONALD'S INTEREST CEASED in our firms, C. MACDONALD & Co., Bombay; MACDONALD & Co., Kurrachee; and EDWARD MILLER & Co., Glasgow. MR. MACDONALD'S interest continues as hitherto in our firm, MACDONALD MILLER & Co., Manchester.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

BACK BAY BATH.

THE BATH will be RE-OPENED to the Public on THURSDAY MORNING, 5th January, on the completion of the improvements. It will now afford, in addition to the pleasure and benefit of a Deep Sea Bath, a perfectly safe opportunity for non-Swimmers and those desirous of learning. As hitherto, the Bath will be OPEN to LADIES and CHILDREN only on the usual days.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Honorary Secretary.

LOCKS.
CHUBB'S! CHUBB'S!! CHUBB'S!!!
BOXES.
CHUBB'S! CHUBB'S!! CHUBB'S!!!
SAFES.
CHUBB'S! CHUBB'S!! CHUBB'S!!!
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

TENDERS are invited for the Execution of certain additions and alterations to the Clare Mount Premises, at Byculla.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed “Tender for Certain Additions and Alterations to the Clare Mount Premises” will be received in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 9th proximo.

A sum of Rs. 300 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer, N. D.

The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 31st December, 1892.

PURSUANT TO THE TRUSTEES' AND MORTGAGEES' POWERS ACT 1866, AND THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT X OF 1865,

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having any claims against the Estate of BAI HEERABAI, wife of the present MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, deceased (Probate of whose Will and Codicil was on the 21st day of March, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to MR. BHIMRAO ATMARAM, one of the Executors,) are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned at their office, in Humum Street, Fort, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the assets will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the executor shall have such notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate, or having any property belonging to it, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executor.—Dated this 29th Day of December, 1892.

ARDESIR, HORMASJEE, & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the Executor.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ORDNANCE OFFICER in CHARGE up to 12 noon on 1st February 1893, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1893, up to the 31st March, 1894. The term “more” includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of “Lists of Schedules” of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 10th to 28th January 1893 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (on SATURDAYS till 1 p.m. only).

III.—Tenders will only be received on the printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of One Rupee for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lieut.-Col., R. A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1892.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the “Pall Mall Budget” size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 1? per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
HAVE
REMOVED
TO
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET,
AND
WILL INAUGURATE
THE OPENING
OF THEIR
NEW PREMISES
BY A
CLEARANCE SALE
During January
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
NEW GOODS.
LARGE QUANTITIES
OF
GOODS OF ALL KINDS
Will be sold off at
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
THOUSANDS OF BOOKS
AT
8, 9, 10 ANNAS PER SHILLING,
According to value.
THIS WILL BE A
GRAND OPPORTUNITY
Of making
CHEAP PURCHASES
OF
BOOKS,
FANCY AND LEATHER GOODS,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BINOCULARS,
AND A
GREAT VARIETY OF
SUNDRY ARTICLES,
Too numerous to mention.
PERSONAL SELECTION
AND
CASH PAYMENT
Will be necessary as
LISTS CANNOT BE ISSUED
Or correspondence entered into with
regard to
REDUCED STOCK.
ORDINARY BUSINESS
Will go on as usual during the Sale.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED ourselves, and are the SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for the PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT.

MAHLER & ROSCHER.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

ALL PERSONS having claims against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Lieut. D. B. ELPHINSTONE, R.E., who died on the 28th instant, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, are requested to submit the same to the Undersigned within one month from this date after which no CLAIMS will be entertained.

J. M. SIMPSON, Major, R.A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment, Colaba.
Bombay, 30th Dec, 1892.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 1,100 WOLLEN OVERCOATS for SOWARS will be received by the Undersigned, until the 31st of January, 1893. Samples of Cloth to be enclosed.

B. A. GUPTE,
Commissioner of Police, Indore.
Indore, 11th December, 1892.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING
TRAINING CLASS.
“GRAHAM'S” STANDARD AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHY and “PITMAN'S” SYSTEMS
BRIEF LONGHAND.

ALL applications for 1893 Sessions should reach this office on or before the 31st December, after which date no applications will be entertained.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co,
13, Hornby Row.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

A GENTLEMAN, whose son is at Quernmore House School, Bromley, Kent, can highly recommend the school. It is situated in a most healthy locality and has every facility for educating boys from 7 to 17 years of age. The Elementary School for Young Boys is under experienced Ladies, assisted by some of the Masters. The Junior and Senior Boys are separate, living with different House-Masters, and all enjoy exceptional Home Comforts. Boys prepared for Public Schools, Army, Navy and the Indian Civil Services under a large Staff of Experienced Masters, of whom seven are Graduates. If desired Boys can spend Holidays with Head Master. For list of recent Successes and Prospectus apply to R. N. HODGES, ESQ., Lucknow, Oudh.

References in India: REV. C. H. L. WRIGHT, M. A., Chaplain, Secunderabad, Deccan; BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. C. GROSE, Medical Staff, Dalhousie, Punjab; COLONEL H. HUGHES-HALLETT, Jubbulpore, C. I.; and R. N. HODGES, ESQ., Engineer-in-Chief L. R. B. B. Railway, Lucknow.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

AGENCIES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..................£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £150,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office...................14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.......TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at......................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.......................Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital.............................. „ 1,09,38,688
HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI,
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when [illegible]

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
RESERVE FUND £223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49?, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its “New Plan,” Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A
Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s “New Plan” System :—

At age 20 next birthday	....	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	„	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	„	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	„	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	„	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	„	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	5,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., “INSULINDE.” CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Missionary Conference, Wilson College, 10 a.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Grand Concert, Y. M. C. A., 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, D'Ensem-Doyle Company, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Ataka (s), from Perim ; and H. M. S, Euphrates, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st :—H. M. S. Cossack, for Colombo. Yesterday :—Megna (s), for Calcutta.

POLO.—There will be polo to-day on the maidan at 4-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. La Seyne entered the dock on Saturday, the s. s. Elwick on Sunday, and H. M.'S. Lawrence yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. City of Venice entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Imperatrix left it on Sunday.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The Bombay Foxhounds will meet on Thursday next, the 5th instant, at Santa Cruz, instead of on Wednesday.

Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.—The members of the above institution give a concert in their rooms this evening. The programme is lengthy, and promises to be full of interest.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hon-Kong direct, per extra s. s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Thursday, the 5th instant.

ENTERTAINMENT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—A tea party will be given this afternoon, at Government House, Malabar Point. About 350 members of the Missionary Conference have been invited.

REPORTED THEFT.—Vejee Jeewa, residing on the fourth floor of a house, at Dontad Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 330, from a box, in his room, on Saturday last.

THEFT AT GRANT ROAD.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, residing at Grant Road, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain and a set of silver buttons, collectively valued at Rs. 450, from a table in his sitting-room.

CRICKET MATCH.—The intended cricket match between the Parsees *vs.* The Presidency, which was to commence to-day, has been put off to a future occasion, owing to the absence from Bombay of some of the Parsee players and other causes.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI.—Messrs. H. E. Bode and Sons, of Elphinstone Circle, have imported portraits of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M.P. They have been appointed sole agents in India for the same. The price per copy is only one rupee, so that everybody can afford to buy it. It is a faithful likeness of Mr. Naoroji.

FURIOUS DRIVING ON THE QUEEN'S ROAD.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, Essoo Krishna and Gunnoo Kasiram were charged by Inspector Stanford before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with rash and negligent driving on the Queen's Road, on the 1st instant. The prisoners, who attributed the fault of their driving to their ungovernable animals which were new and untrained, were convicted of the offence, and each fined Rs. 25.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE DIARY.—Mr. W. H. Gribben has just issued his excellent Indian Textile Diary for the year 1893, carefully compiled for the use of all connected with textile industries in India. It contains a tabulated list of all the cotton, woollen, jute, and silk mills in India, their owners or agents, with numerous tables of calculations, hints, receipts, and other useful information for emergencies, and reference of engineers. It is distributed gratis to all connected with textile industries throughout India.

A FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held, on Sunday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Abdul Rehman Street, touching the death of Jainaboo, a Mahomedan woman, aged 60 years. The deceased was trying to cross the tramway line at Abdul Rehman Street, about a week ago, when she was knocked down and run over by a tram-car before it could be pulled up by the driver. The car was going at a moderate pace. The deceased was seriously injured, and died on Saturday last. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30, this evening :—

The Volunteer March		Arr Otto Stella.
Reminiscences of R. Wagner	Tannhauser Fantasia	Hamm.
Valse	My Queen	Coote.
Gavotte	Little Flatterer	Eilenberg.
Selection	Musical Reminiscences	Curth.
The Wanderer		Otto Stella.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Gavotte	Saidie	Amillon.
Overture	Ephigenie en Aulide	Gluck.
Valse	Only once More	May Astler.
Selection	Ruy Blas	Lutz's.
Valse	The River of Years	Liddel.
Polka	The Dragoons	Fahrbach.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held, on Sunday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu. On Saturday evening the deceased was found lying in the Northbrook Garden, at Grant Road, in an unconscious state. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that he was suffering from the effects of opium. An opium-vendor deposed that the deceased had bought four annas' worth of opium from him on Saturday morning. He died at the hospital, on Sunday morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—Messrs. Tellery's exhibit for the Chicago World's Fair leaves to-day, per s. s. Volturno, shipped by Messrs. Latham and Co. The consignment consists of 320 packages, containing pottery, marble goods, brassware, ancient and modern arms, phoolcaries, fans, carved wood, plain sandal wood, ivory carvings, Burmese brass ware, Cashmere, Ahmedabad, and Cabul carpets, &c., &c. The Mysore Government exhibit is very interesting, and consists principally of timber planks, teak, sandalwood, sandalwood roots, and the like. The next consignment is expected to leave Bombay by the next Wilson Line steamer Ebro, about the end of January.

ENGLISH FIRE APPLIANCES FOR INDIAN RAJAS.—H. H. the Raja of Scinde has just received a powerful double cylinder "Greenwich" steam-fire engine from Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of London, for the protection of his palace and property. This engine has a capacity of 450 gallons per minute and upwards, and will throw 1, 2, or 4 powerful fire extinguishing jets. It is direct acting, the pumps are of gun-metal, the boiler will raise steam to 100lbs. pressure from cold water in less than ten minutes from time of lighting the fire, and the whole machine is of first-class construction, while being so simple as to be worked by any person after a few hours' instruction. The "Greenwich" engine seems a favourite one in the East, as Messrs. Merryweather have just despatched their second engine of this type for the Calcutta Fire Brigade, and others are in use for the protection of the Viceregal Lodge at Simla, the Government Factory at Fategarh, H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad's palace, while others are in use at Singapore, Selangor, Johore, Alexandria, and other towns.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Dustur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspecter Holdway placed Merwanji Cowasji Motishaw on a charge of causing grievous hurt on the 22nd Dec., to Dosabhoy Shapurji, an old man, who lived hear him. Mr. A. F. Conwalla, solicitor, represented the complainant, Mr. Sanders-Slater appeared for the accused, who is a landed proprietor at Naigaum. The altercation was due to the complainant having abused the accused's wife, who died about two months ago. The charge was altered to causing grievous hurt under grave and sudden provocation, under Sec. 335 of the Penal Code. In the evidence for defence it transpired that there was a long-standing enmity between the two parties, arising out of a dispute about land. The complainant, it was stated, raised his stick, evidently with the intention of striking the accused, who used his umbrella to defend himself. During the altercation the complainant fell down on some loose stones in the pavement, breaking a bone of his little finger in the fall. The accused was fined Rs. 25.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Pittsburgh, the police have discovered a plot for the wholesale poisoning of the non-unionist workmen at the Homestead Mills. The cook who prepared the rations for the hands engaged at the works has, it is said, [illegible] a confession as to his part in the conspiracy. [illegible] people are reported to have been murdered, [illegible] sixty others are seriously ill.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT JUBBULPUR.

LAST Tuesday witnessed the presentation of prizes to the boys of the Church Missionary Society's School of Jubbulpur. The Chief Commissioner presided. First the boys went through their military drill and gymnastics with great credit. The Rev. Dr. Hooper, C. M. S., opened the event with a prayer, after which the Rev. C. H. Gill, C. M. S., principal of the school, read the report, a most satisfactory one, being lengthy, and touching on the various questions which Mr. MacDonnell replied to. From the Chief Commissioner's reply it will be seen that the Missionaries have done excellent work during the past year. It will be seen that our Municipality comes in for a rub. The Chief Commissioner said if the several High Schools in Jubbulpur would promise that the teachers would guarantee success, he would close the College High School at once. The following is the substance of the Chief Commissioner's reply to the report :—"You will probably agree with me in thinking that we have heard a very satisfactory and interesting report, and that we are well justified in congratulating the Church Mission Society on the condition of this Institution. So far as numbers are concerned the school is certainly in a flourishing state. A total of a thousand and seventy-one pupils is sufficient testimony to the zeal and perseverance of the rev. gentlemen who have devoted their energies to the cause of education in this town, and looking to the quality of the instruction conveyed, the result is not less satisfactory. Such a record of good work has naturally merited and received the approval of the educational authorities, and I very heartily congratulate Mr. Gill on the success of his efforts. I do so with the more pleasure, because the school is one of those which aims at something higher than imparting mere secular instruction. It recognizes that great principle that moral training is the only sound basis of education. I listened with great interest and entire approval to the remarks contained in the report on this important subject. It is an aspect of the educational question, which has been perhaps too much overlooked, and as Mr. Gill has suggested the neglect has unfortunately led to a one-sided development, which all well-wishers of this country deplore. Mr. Gill recognizes the difficulties which beset the Government in the attempt to convey moral training in State schools. For my own part I consider the difficulty so great that State schools offer me but little prospects of a satisfactory solution. The problem can alone be solved by such Institutions as this which are free to make religious and moral teaching part of the daily curriculum. It is for this reason that I look on the multiplication of schools like this as a most hopeful feature in the educational outlook of the country, and that I am more than anxious to help so far as my resources allow efforts of this kind, no matter from what religious body they proceed. And there is no reason why encouragement in this matter should be restricted to Christian bodies. We, you and I, firmly believe in the advantages of holding up for imitation the example of the most perfect life, the world has ever seen. But the great principles of morality are reflected in all creeds, and I should gladly welcome the efforts that are now being made on the part of Hindu and Mahomedan teachers to inculcate in the minds of their pupils as a matter of school routine a love for truthfulness, charity, and straight dealing which all men reverence no matter what their religious belief may be. And connected with this subject I may refer to the question of boarding-houses which is mentioned in the report. I entirely concur with Mr. Gill upon the great benefits, which result from establishment of boarding-houses in connection with high schools and the healthy atmosphere which is thereby maintained in the school. In the resolution on the educational report for last year I made special reference to this subject, and I will read for you the remarks I made :—'A great want of our high schools is accommodation for boarders who come from a distance and have no friends living near the school. Representations have been made to the Chief Commissioner as to the risk of contracting bad habits which such young men run, and it is within his knowledge that such risks has deterred parents from sending their sons to a high school in a distant town. Certainly the danger is a real one and the Chief Commissioner would be very glad if the case of each High School, which has not as yet a boarding-house attached to it, or at which the boarding-house accommodation is insufficient be taken up separately and efforts made to raise subscriptions for the object in view. When the results are reported the Chief Commissioner will see what he can do to supplement private generosity in this direction.' This will show you what the policy of my administration is, and on the present occasion I need say no more on the subject, except that the claims upon the provisional finances are many, and that in any individual case I may not be able to be as liberal as I myself could wish. Before I conclude, I wish to briefly notice two matters, which are referred to in the report—one is the economical spirit of the Municipal Committee in its support of your school, certainly the contribution the Municipality makes does seem small, but perhaps the Committee acts on the idea that it is unnecessary to pay you for doing that which you are doing without any payment. However the point is one which deserves attention. I have for some time past been of the idea that more might be done for education in this town by the Municipal Committee than has hitherto been done. The other point to which I wish to refer is your remark that although the administration has now placed the scale of fees for vernacular education on a satisfactory basis it allows the minimum fee in Government-Anglo Vernacular Middle Schools to remain at six annas, while in aided schools the corresponding fee is eight annas. The explanation of this apparent anomaly is simple. In Government Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, there is a sliding scale of fees, from a minimum of six annas to a maximum of three rupees. The aided institutions did not like this sliding scale and preferred a fixed fee. This fee was fixed at eight annas, and so far as I can understand it is as a mean lower than the mean of the fees in Government schools if one was struck. However that may be, I will make further enquiries on the point. It certainly is not my policy to compete with efficient aided or independent schools still less to undersell them in the educational market. While I wish to maintain a high educational standard through the medium of Government schools, I am prepared to withdraw from the field whenever I find an aided or an independent school ready and able to fill adequately the place we now occupy and to help by money grants the independent school to fill the place we vacate. I have no intention of restricting or maiming the higher educational Institution of the Province, far from it, I wish to see them more efficient than they are now. But competition has its abuses as well as its advantages, and personally speaking I should be glad of a division of labour. I should be glad if competent aided schools and colleges took charge of high education of the masses, which I am sorry to say is more backward in the Central Provinces than perhaps in any other of India.

THE SEAFORD LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

MR. AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY, a well-known citizen of Bombay, has purchased the extensive lands and property of the Seaford Land and Improvement Company. Mr. Ford, Civil Engineer, the originator of the company who was very largely interested in it, some years ago, obtained concessions from the Bombay Government for a considerable term of years and a large portion of the income was spent after reclamation and the improvements of the properties of the company. For more than twenty-five years the landed property so purchased has consisted of about 8,000 acres of land which lies in British Territory, near the well-known Gaikawadi town of Nowsaree, and comprises of extensive lands producing rice, jowaree, bajree, and other produce, and has a fine sandy seashore bordered by a large tract of land well suited to the laying down of extensive salt-pans. The land is also suitable for the growth of cocoanut, date, brab, and other trees. It also consists of a large portion of chunam-concrete producing ground. Mr. Ford, who was the life and soul of the company for many years devoted his time and spared no pains for the welfare and the prosperity of the company. Mr. Henry Cleveland, a member of the local firm of solicitors also worked hard for the benefit of the Company for upwards of twenty years. On the borders of the land on the one side adjoining the seashore, the Boras of Bombay have built a sanitarium for the benefit of their poor co-religionists and on the other side his Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda has built an extensive palace as a health-recruiting summer retreat.

THE D'ENSEM-DOYLE COMPANY'S NEXT PERFORMANCE.

THE performances given by the D'Ensem-Doyle Company at the Novelty Theatre, have won general admiration, and in compliance with a widely-expressed desire the management have made arrangements for a special matinee performance to take place in the Novelty Theatre, this afternoon. A powerful programme, comprising the gems of the company's *repertoire*, will be provided. Mr. D'Ensem's fine voice and cultured musical method will give effect to a new phase of his unique entertainment, entitled "picture song and story." The pictorial portion of which will be presented by Professor Marshall's oxy-ether light process. Miss Doyle will perform two of her most powerful solos, while the whole company will be heard in a completely new programme.

THE DECENNIAL CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARIES.

THE Conference resumed its sittings at the Wilson College yesterday, being the fourth day of the sessions. In the large hall, the Rev. W. Hooper, Jabalpore, presided at the morning sittings. The subject chosen for discussion was Education as a Missionary Agency, and papers on the subject had been sent in by the Rev. W. H. Findlay, Mannargudi, Tanjore, the Rev. Dr. Makichan, Bombay, and the Rev. A. B. Wann, Calcutta The speakers were the Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, Lahore, and the Rev L. B. Wolf, Guntur, and others.

EDUCATION AS A MISSIONARY AGENCY.

The Rev. W. H. Findlay, in his paper, said amongother things :—Although among the men who are face to face with the problems and labours of the evangelization of India there can be no serious question of the worth of an agency the effects of which pervade and facilitate every department of missionary effort, yet it is natural that to those looking from a distance its value should not be so evident. They cannot track its manifold influences, which, like all the most potent forces, work for the most part imperceptibly. It is impossible not to feel surprised sometimes that where ready approval is accorded to medical missions and "social" schemes, which combine in their scope soul and body, educational missions which similarly combine soul and mind should elicit grudging support or encounter positive suspicion. A sound mind is surely as desirable a preparation for the Gospel and as real a part of the Gospel blessing, as a sound body. I would, remembering that any method of Christian work will be fruitless unless pursued with a right aim and in a right spirit, attempt to suggest in this paper what view the educational worker should take of his work, and what ideal he should keep before him in prosecuting it. The principle I would insist on is, the unity of the task laid upon the educational missionary, the principle that all parts of his work, including the so-called "secular," are truly missionary, and together, form a whole of which no part is to be sacrificed to any other. In vindicating missionary education the argument is often used that the school brings within sound of the Gospel audiences more attentive, regular, and impressionable than the preacher outside the school commonly obtains, and audiences which could not be reached except through the school ; that in fact school work is a form of preaching to the heathen, differing from other forms only in the character and condition of the congregations it addresses and in the means by which it attracts them. But the educational missionary will come far short of his duty and privilege if he allows himself to look upon his work in this light. He has had put into his hands the plastic mind and character of heathen youths, and he is responsible, in the measure in which they are under his care, for the kind of men they shall be when they have grown up and taken their place in the world, for what they shall make of life and what life shall make of them. He has not done his duty to the Hindu parent unless he has with all earnestness striven to fill his pupils' minds with that which is the most precious of all knowledge and to mould their characters and aspirations after the Sole Pattern for men ; and he has not done his duty to Christ and the Church unless, besides seeking to lead his pupils to a living faith in the Saviour, he has striven in his many-sided contact with their mental and moral nature, to stamp the stamp of Christ, and pour out the gifts of Christ, upon all that is in them. If he is betrayed into maintaining in his own idea and practice the current separation between the "secular" and the "religious" sides of his work, if he regards or treats five-sixths of the school curriculum as a bait to secure an audience fo the Scripture lesson, if he measures the results of his work solely by the number of converts won among his pupils or by the steps they take on the road toward conversion, he comes grievously short of the right standard. Look at the parallel case of the medical missionary. Dare any one suggest that he should value his hospital and medicines, the exercise of his trained care and skill, only as an attraction to draw men within sound of the preacher's voice and within reach of the handbill ? The secular truth that is so often contrasted disparagingly with religious truth is it not a direct and glorious product of our Christianity ? Search for the sources of our modern culture, our science and philosophy and arts, and it will appear that the impulses, the tendencies, the qualities of mind and character to which it must be traced, are themselves directly due to the all-transforming influence of Christianity. I make bold to believe that, along with him who gives a cup of cold water to one of these little ones, he who, in the name and for the sake of Christ, teaches them even their multiplication table, has blessed them with Christian blessing and shall in no wise lose his reward. We of the progressive nations are wont to congratulate ourselves that each new generation enters on the accumulating inheritance of the wisdom and culture of the centuries ; that in the upward climb of progress the children start, not where their fathers started but where they left off. It would be monstrous if we, "in the full blaze of Gospel day," should say to heathen nations : "You shall start in your Christian course just where our ancestors started and you shall painfully achieve for yourselves, in the slow course of centuries, the joys and graces and powers which belong to the full fruition of the Kingdom of God." Not for a moment would I suggest that we in our day have any better or fuller answer to offer than Peter and Paul had in their day, to the ever-recurring question "What must I do to be saved ?" Not all the centuries of time will add anything to, as they will take nothing from, that "Gospel of Christ" which "is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." When we seek to turn the sinner from the error of his ways and lead him to a saving knowledge of God in Christ, we have but the old way to point out, the old promises to rely on, the old power to use,—and, thank God, we need no other. But the Kingdom of Heaven which our Lord established here on earth is not merely the series of the saved men and women of successive generations ; it is a society in which the living Christ ever dwells and which, through His indwelling, is ever growing and blossoming more and more, in all the provinces of its nature and life, into the richness and fulness of the manifold glory of God. And the question which concerns our educational work and much of our other work is this :—When we come to proclaim in a land like India that 'The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand,' are we to present and establish that Kingdom as it was in its first beginnings, or as it is after the illuminating and energizing Spirit has wrought His work within it for nineteen centuries ? Laggards, shameful laggards, have we been in bringing the Gospel abroad to heathen lands ; let us at least bring it now glowing with its fairest blossoms, laden with its ripest fruits. In our Lord's miracles of healing we find His ministrations to the body and to the soul so combined that it is sometimes hard to draw any demarcating line between the physical and the spiritual cure ; and in school work, rightly done, there should be the same happy blending of operation upon soul and character and mind. It is surely plain that the safeguard for the mission teacher against the risk which he runs through the present-day aggrandisement of the secular side of his work is, not to dispense with the secular, for that is impossible and would be un-Christian, not, by severing connection with Government or University, to seek licence to lower the efficiency of the secular side of his work, but heartily to recognize its solemn and sacred importance, its vital relation to the highest ends which Christian missions pursue. Let the religious and the secular be regarded as allies instead of opponents, let them be as the vessel of gold and the vessel of brass both sacred to the service of the sanctuary, and then the benefit of either is the benefit of both. Let the educational missionary recognize that the task assigned him by Christ is to transform, by all the means the school affords, the whole nature of the pupils committed to his care, and let this same lesson be impressed on all workers in the educational field, down to the humblest teacher in the Primary School, and then, in the day when the history of the Christianisation of India comes to be written, it will be manifest beyond a doubt that in that great process Missionary Education has rendered splendid and invaluable service.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, in his paper, said among other things : To those who are engaged in this department of missionary labour it is neither a surprise nor a discouragement that this question has become so prominent. Other forms of missionary agency have had their turn in the process of review which is a feature of the present missionary period, and from such inquiry missionary education has no wish to escape. I look upon it as a testimony to the development of this agency and a tribute to its importance that it should be so placed under review. Agencies which are still in their comparative infancy and which have a great future before them, as for example that of Zenana Missions and the education of women in India, have only to reach the point of development already attained by this department of missionary education to be subjected to a similar process of criticism. The day of their trial and of their triumphant vindication will come. Missionary education in the developed and highly organized form in which it comes before them is to such minds so different from the ordinary, the normal forms of agency, that they are disposed to regard is as an unwarrantable departure from apostolic simplicity and New Testament precept. To them it is at best a very roundabout way of fulfilling the Saviour's command : "Disciple the nations," and they impatiently demand that it should give place to some of those other activities which have secured for themselves a conventional claim to the character of apostolic and missionary. But if we start with the assumption that the Scriptures enunciate a missionary policy in the manner of a stereotyped injunction, we need not discuss this or any other method of Indian evangelization, for we shall not find it there. I am familiar both by experience and otherwise with the routine of missionary life on several of its sides and I have no hesitation in affirming that the missionary who is evangelizing in a district has his time as much engaged in what to a superficial view is purely secular, as the missionary who has been called to evangelize in school or college. His work is no less sacred on that account, and it is all the more devoted because it is often in this very region of his work that the strength of his faith and patience and hope is called into highest exercise. What work is held in more honour than that of the women who visit their sisters in Indian homes, bringing with them the light of Christian sympathy and love, and yet how much of their activity would it not be difficult to bring within our narrower definitions of evangelization ? In a non-Christian land everything that is animated by Christ's spirit is evangelistic, is missionary. Leaving these preliminary considerations we advance a step further and consider the special circumstances in the condition of India which render this form of work so important and so necessary. I think it will be admitted by all who have thoughtfully considered the problem of Indian evangelization that the strength and influence of Hinduism are to be found in that great "socioreligious" organisation which is conveniently described as the system of caste. You hear it said that railways and commerce and education are undermining and destroying the caste system of India. There could not be a greater misconception. The caste system is not a body of rules—it is a spirit, a life. Those external modifications which lie on the surface have little to do with the spirit of the system. The adaptation of caste to the changing circumstances which mark the progress of education and commerce is an evidence not of its weakness but of its strength. It is a living thing which can adapt itself to its environment. The question then arises—Shall we or shall we not address ourselves to the task of meeting the demands of this the central portion of our missionany task ? An important section of the people of India, that which constitutes the real centre of the nation's life, has entered upon a new development. Its traditions and its aims unite in urging it forward in the path of educational progress. We cannot stay this movement even should we desire it. We have no interest in any attempt to do so for our strongest sympathies are with it. But we ask—Shall Christianity stand aside while this development moves onward to consequences which bode no good to religion or to morality, or shall it throw itself into close contact with those classes which are affected by it, and, taking hold of the movement, seek to guide it to a higher result ? If we understand aright our mission to India, we can give only one answer, and that without misgiving or hesitation. It is our duty thus to endeavour to bring under the influence of the Gospel those mighty forces which are moulding, with results so rapid, the future of the people of this land. But we shall be further told that the connection of this education with the Government which aids it, and the Universities which guide it, has brought about a deterioration of its Christian quality. I think that we in Bombay are entitled to be heard on the question of the relation of missionary education to Government. We have had the fullest experience of all that can be involved in such a connection. We had a time of discouragement, amounting almost to opposition, and this has been succeeded by a period of justice which places the Bombay Government in the front rank of impartial educational administration. Examining our experience during both these periods, I am unable to see that missionary education has been influenced in any injurious manner by this connection or deflected by it from its highest purpose. Neither this connection, nor the fact that it places religious instruction outside the ordinary school or college curriculum, need interfere with the strength of the religious influence of a missionary institution. The religious lesson may, under all these conditions, be so conducted as to overcome the effect of any such restriction. Everything depends upon the instructor. If he rises to the full height of his spiritual responsibility his Bible hour may be as great a reality as any part of his work, and success in this will secure for him similar success in the real work of every other class. There is a good side as well as a bad in this so-called examination pressure. There is a positive benefit in anything that tends to efficiency and the maintenance of a high standard. The Christianity of an institution can be manifested in connection with efficiency much more than by laxity or inefficiency, and provided the standards laid down are reasonable and suitable there is much to be grateful for in any stimulus to vigorous and efficient work. Further, it is no part of our principles that Indian Christians should grow up in isolation from their Indian fellow-countrymen. The presence of Christians amoag Hindus, Parsis, and Musalmans, sitting side by side with them on the same College benches and competing with them for the same University and College honours is not a thing which we shall ever desire to prevent. We long to see it year by year in an increasing degree and deprecate anything what would detach in the smallest measure the sympathies of the Christian from the non-Christian in India. Christian Colleges, as they now exist, are fitted to meet the highest requirements of the Christian community. There are many of us who would be thankful if in our own land we could find educational institutions for our own children in which we could feel the same satisfaction in regard to the whole tone of the instruction and the influence of the instructors. There is yet another point of view from which the demand must be considered. The challenge—Maintain your colleges for Christians—means close them. A slight knowledge of the finances of these colleges and of the financial plans of mission boards ought to be sufficient to add to what has been already pointed out the additional condemnation of such a suggestion that it is utterly impracticable. It would mean either to increase threefold or fourfold the expense of the maintenance of the colleges or the placing of such higher education altogether beyond the resources of the Indian Christian. Surely this is not a prospect which can bring much comfort to Christians in India, or any satisfaction to missionaries who desire their advancement. Following out a little further the same line of thought, I would add that the times demand on the part of all missionaries who are in contact with the great religious systems of India, and especially of missionaries who are engaged in educational work, a patient and scholarly study of these systems.

The Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, of Lahore, said among other things :—There is an increasing number of men and women who are most profoundly convinced of the efficacy of Missionary Higher Education as an Evangelizing agency. It is this definite conviction that has made many a Missionary willing to undergo the incessant toil of the class-room and has given him the grace hopefully to continue the concentration of his energies upon the field furnished by the school or the college. That all such effort has proved distinctly successful is claimed, I suppose, by none. But how often has the apparent paucity of visible and immediate fruit of much of the labour of the Bazaar preacher, the Zenana teacher, and the Tract writer saddened our hearts and tried our faith. That the Christian influences existed in our educational institutions may be more effective and more pupils brought to the point of definitely deciding, for Christ is the burden of the prayer of every true Educational Missionary, as it is the object to the attainment of which he gladly devotes all his energies. The very first essential to real efficiency is, I take it, that the school or college be thoroughly permeated by Christian influence. As necessary to this I would urge, first of all, that definite Scripture teaching have a prominent place in the work of every day. Nothing in this connexion is more trite than the remark that Scripture teaching is not in all our schools in the hands of those who are duly qualified for it. It is always a mistake to allow a non-Christian, and usually such to allow a merely nominal Christian to undertake the teaching of God's words. God's word should have its place in every class as the most prominent book and the one to which the best time and best teaching at our disposal should be given. If necessary to have fewer schools and colleges until such time as we can provide for the sympathetic, loving, thorough study of the Bible, for where that is non-existent the school or college might as well, and perhaps better be so also. Those who have personal experience of school work do not require to be reminded of the well-nigh irresistible tendency to perfunctoriness in our Bible teaching. In so far as may be possible intimate personal relations with our students ought to be established and maintained. It is simply wonderful how this affects their attitude toward the message we have to present to them in the class. It opens the way, too, to numberless opportunities of discovering what is going on in their hearts. Every hour spent by the Missionary in the company of his pupils outside the class-room may be of the greatest value. The question is, are we prepared deliberately to leave these who are destined to be the leaders of social and political life in this country, untouched and uninfluenced by the faith we have been sent to preach or shall we continue as we have begun, only God grant that it be with still more grace and wisdom. In the capital of the Punjab we do certainly discover that the audiences which gather to listen to English lectures and sermons are very largely made up by those who have learned something—howsoever little—of the Gospel in the Mission Schools and Colleges of the Province.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

At the afternoon sitting in the large hall, Mr. J. Morris, C. E., presided ; and the subject chosen for discussion was "Industrial Work," on which subject papers had been received from the Rev. J. Frohnmeyer, Tellicherry, and the Rev. T. Snell Smith, Jaffna, Ceylon ; while the speakers were :—The Rev. S. B. Fairbank, Bombay, the Rev. J. Small, Poona, and others. A paper on the "Plan of Uniform Missionary Statistics" had been received from the Rev. J. W. Thomas, Calcutta.

PUBLIC MORALS IN INDIA.

In the large hall, at 5-30 p.m., a men's meeting was held, Dr Condon, of Mussoorie, presiding. The subject for the occasion was "Public Morals in India;" and Mr. A. S. Dyer was the speaker.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY IN INDIA.

At the afternoon meeting in the small hall, the Rev. R. Stothert presided ; the subject chosen for discussion being "The Observance of the Lord's Day in India." Papers on the subject had been received from the Rev. W. D. Phillips, Calcutta, and the Rev. F. W. Warne, Calcutta. The speakers on the subject were the Rev. A. Paton Begg, Calcutta, the Rev. J. A. D. Macdonald, Calcutta, and others. At 5-30 p.m., in the small hall, a meeting was held of the Christian Women Workers' Union.

A NOTABLE MAHOMEDAN CONVERT.

ON Friday evening a farewell party was given in the bungalow of Mr. Hajee Rahimtulla Hajee Dawood, at Parel, in honour of Mr. Mahomed Alexander Russell Webb, ex-Consul-General of Manilla, who has embraced Islamism, and taken a mission for the propagation of that religion in the United States of America. Mr. Webb thanked the gentlemen who had met there that evening, and said that he was overpowered by the hearty reception he had met with in Bombay at the hands of the Mahomedans. He was quite sanguine of the success of his mission in America, whose people were quite ignorant of the Islam religion ; but if their minds were once enlightened as to the principles of the religion, he was sure that they would respect and embrace Islamism. He regretted that the element of unity, which was the main cause of the success of every great nation, was sadly wanting amongst the Mahomedans. The dissensions and differences that existed between the two sects of the community should be quite removed. If they were allowed to continue the social progress of the community would be barred. He advised the audience to heartily co-operate in the movement, which he had undertaken after a careful and prolonged study of Islamism, the spread of which, he believed, would be speedy in America and attended with good results. If they could not afford money to carry on the crusade for the fulfilment of the mission, they should give support to the movement by translating certain books on Islamism for the information of the people in America. To secure the success of the mission they must procure books to freely distribute in America. Without literature their efforts would be a failure. He would devote his whole life to the mission he had undertaken and see that it was crowned with success. Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur translated the speech in Urdu, and after the distribution of flowers and *sherbut*, the assembly terminated.

Mr. Webb left Bombay on Saturday last by the mail steamer Sutlej. A number of Mahomedan gentlemen were present at the Bunder to bid him adieu and wish *bon voyage*. Amongst those present were :—Sirdar Diler Jung Abdul Huq, Messrs. Moulvi Syed Akhiaj Ali, Moulvi Abdul Kader Bakhza, Moulvi Abdul Munim, Badrudin Abdulla Kur, Abdulla bin Ally Saheb Kur, Abdulla Arab, Sorabji Dady Burjorji, Abdurahman Kadvani, Rahimbhai Fazulbhai, Shere Ali Allarakhya, Faizullabhai Lukman, Harun Kabuli, Ahmed Khan Muhammadali Khan, Abdul Hafiz Bakza, Haji Rahimtulla Dawood, Haji Adum Siddick, &c. Mr. Moulvi Abdul Kadir presented a superb bouquet to Mr. Webb, who was garlanded by Sirdar Diler Jung and others. After shaking hands with those present, Mr. Webb entered a steam-launch and proceeded to the mail steamer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 23.
Windham, Lt, 5th Bo L I, off leave.

DEC. 30.
West, Lt, 5th Bo L I, off leave.

JANUARY. 1.
Western, Major, Ms Staff, on leave, from Madras.
Sturmer, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, on duty, from England.
Campbell, Lt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, to rejoin, from Poona.
Peacock, 2nd Lt Bo, L I, on duty.
Parkin, Capt, Ms, 1st North Regt, on leave, from Bangalore.

JANUARY. 2.
Doreton, Lt, 8th Bo, I, on duty, from Admednagar.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 31.
Kaye, Lt-Col, Bo, R H A, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Plant, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, to Ahmegnagar.

JANUARY. 1.
Bower, Capt, 17th B C, on leave, to England.

JNAUARY. 2.
Hunt, Vety-Lt, Bo, A V D, to join, to Mhow.
Swinton, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I I M S, on duty, to Poona.
Sturmer, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd January.

1. Extract from General Orders :—
No. 639, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—The Reverend F. N. ill, M.A., resigns his appointment as Honorary Chaplain.
HThe Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis, B. A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, to be Honorary Chaplain.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd January.

I. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-quarters.
To-day, at 7 a.m.—25 pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.— do. do.
To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—proficiency Class.

Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—25 pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Wednesday, at 5-15 p.m.— do. do.
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.— do. do.
Friday, at 6 p.m. do. do.

II. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

III. On Saturday next, the 7th Instant, both companies will parade as follows :—
1st parade, at 3-15 p.m.—At the Municipal Office, and proceed by Ghary to Pilot Bunder.
2nd Parade, at 4 p.m.—At the Apollo Bunder and proceed by Steam Launch to Pilot Bunder to continue the annual gun target practice.
Dress :—Drill order, without arms.

IV. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the B. V. Rifle Association on Friday, next at 6 p.m. Members of the Cammittee are requested to attend.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr E A Smith, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Sone Circle.

Mr G A G Shawe, Ex Engr, is temporarily posted to the office of Supdtg Engr, Orissa Circle.

Mr P G Jacobs, Asst Engr, Eastern Sone Division, is transferred to the South-Western Circle.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Lieut A A Howell, I S C, Asst Commr, Dibrugarh, is transferred to Sylhet.

Mr L St J Brodrick, Asst Supdt of Police, on return from leave, is posted to Sibsagar and placed in charge of the Civil Police of that district.

Furlough on medical certificate for 1 year, is granted to Mr A L Medlicott, I C S, Asst Commr.

Mr R S Greenshields, I C S, Depy Commr, on return from furlough, is posted to the Lakhimpur district.

Mr W B Brown, I C S, Offg Depy Commr, Lakhimpur, on being relieved by Mr R S Greenshields, I C S, is transferred to North Lakhimpur as Asst Commr, and placed in charge of that sub-division.

Mr B V Nicholls, I C S, Asst Commr, North Lakhimpur, on being relieved by Mr W B Brown, I C S is transferred to Goalpara and placed in charge of that sub-division.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr O G Arthur, Asst Magte and Collr, Budaun, on return from examination leave, to the Etah district.

Mr J R C Nichols, Ex Engr, 3rd grade sub pro tem Dist Engr, Moradabad, is placed on special duty with the Committee appointed to meet at Hardwar.

Lieut W A Watts-Jones, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Moradabad district, is appointed to officiate as Dist Engr, Moradabad, vice Mr J R C Nichols Ex Engr, deputed on special duty.

Mr J H P Forsyth, Ex Engr, sub pro tem, 2nd grade, tatached to the P W Secretariat Buildings and Road Branch, on special duty, is appointed to officiate as Perl Asst to Chief Engr and Under Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches, vice Mr L B Simeon, granted privilege leave.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr G G Minniken, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 10 days.

Senior Apothecary R Crossley is transferred as Civil Surgn to Gujranwala.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W A C Roe is posted to Sialkot, relieving Surgeon-Captain D M Davidson.

Surgeon-Captain R J Macnamara, Officiating Superintendent, Central Jail, Mooltan, is confirmed in that appointment from the 19th of 1892, and Surgeon-Major C J Bamber is appointed a Civil Surgeon of the 2nd class from the same date.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and acts with its soothing and pleasantly purifying [illegible] particularly valuable in hot climates. [illegible] the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by [illegible] Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 2ND OF JANUARY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·177	Calm	2	62·1	47·1	86	...	0·13	—0·36
Agra	30·199	N E	3	65·5	50·1	90	...	0·81	+0·64
Cawnpore	30·174	Calm	4	70·5	46·5	96	..	0·13	...
Allahabad	30·162	Calm	3	73·5	51·9	84	...	0·32	—0·27
Jhansi	30·171	S E	1	71·4	53·2	69	..	0·16	—0·08
Jacobabad	30·113	Calm	2	67·4	45·1	85	...	0·21	+0·21
Karachi	30·103	N E	10	71·5	51·0	74	...	...	..
Jeypore	30·167	E N E	4	68·0	49·2	75	...	0·15	—13·62
Ajmere	30·152	N E	2	68·7	44·8	71	..	0·07	—0·11
Deesa	30·047	N	8	81·1	52·4	58	..	0·07	—0·08
Bhuj	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
Rajkot	30·094	N	5	78·9	50·0	57	..	0·03	—0·32
Veraval	30·062	N	8	82·5	55·3	65	..	0·39	..
Neemuch	30·127	N E	6	70·2	51·8	89	0·04	1·31	+0·99
Indore	30·056	S E	5	78·5	57·1	69	..	0·81	+0·15
Saugor	30·164	N E	3	74·8	54·8	90	0·02	0·10	—1·43
Jubbulpore	30·146	Calm	1	78·9	56·4	77	...	..	—1·10
Hoshangabad	30·154	W N W	6	77·3	60·3	95	0·07	0·61	—0·66
Khandwa	30·078	E	5	84·2	60·1	92	0·08	0·61	—0·40
Raipur	30·142	E	2	81·5	51·8	95	..	0·11	—0·92
Nagpur	30·119	Calm	5	82·8	59·3	62	..	0·03	—1·47
Amraoti	30·037	E S E	6	83·6	62·3	55	...	0·23	—1·47
Akola	30·057	E	6	85·5	61·9	65	0·01	0·07	—2·13
Surat	30·026	N W	F	85·0	60·0	83	..	..	—0·18
Malegaon	90·079	Calm	4	85·4	56·4	77	..	0·17	—1·12
Bombay	30·033	S	5	83·6	70·6	86	..	0·67	—0·10
Poona	30·032	Calm	5	85·5	55·4	69	..	0·34	—1·28
Sholapur	30·104	S E	10	86·2	59·6	70	..	0·68	—1·01
Ratnagiri	30·027	S	4	87·9	68·4	78	...	0·41	—0·37
Belgaum	30·078	S E	7	81·5	55·9	68	..	0·30	—1·64
Goa	30·052	S E	6	87·1	69·3	80	...	2·44	...
Karwar	30·049	N E	2	86·2	64·0	86	...	1·43	—1·61
Mangalore	30·051	E	2	89·3	70·4	74	...	4·25	+0·57
Calicut	30·028	E N E	3	88·7	69·7	75	..	3·63	—3·70
Cochin	30·036	N E	M	89·2	70·7	72	...	4·38	—5·15
Bangalore	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Secunderabad	30·158	E	4	82·6	57·1	77	...	1·80	—0·29
Masuliptm	30·123	N N E	4	82·0	62·2	89	...	0·32	—7·95
Bellary	30·124	S	4	84·4	60·6	87	...	8·25	—2·05
Cuddapah	30·112	S S E	...	85·0	64·9	74	...	2·16	—4·77
Madras	30·085	E S E	9	84·2	74·2	90	...	6·69	—17·06
Coimbatore	30·042	E	5	90·3	70·8	84	..	1·22	—4·54
Trichinopoly	30·073	E N E	4	89·0	69·9	95	...	1·87	—7·22
Negapatam	30·044	W N W	10	82·0	71·2	85	..	11·70	—19·20
C'mbo	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has fallen everywhere. The fall has been rapid in sind, Rajputana, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Gujarat, and at Malegaon, Surat, Sholapur and Bellary and moderate to slight in other places. The distribution is very irregular, readings being highest in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Secunderabad and lowest on the western side of the Peninsula. Gradients are steep in Central India, Berar and the neighourhod of Surat and Deesa. An unusualy southerly to south-easterly wind is blowing at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, while a northerly wind prevails in Gujarat. Calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Sholapur and moderate or light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Sholapur, 12 at Rajkot and 10 at Amraoti. The day and night temperature variations are irregular. The greatest departures are :—Maximum 4° to 6° in excess at Raipur, Akola, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore and 4° to 9° in defect in Sinde the Punjab and at Rajkot, and Neemuch and minimum 4° to 9° in excess at Jhansi, Jacobabad, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Amraoti, Madras and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Coimbatore and the lowest 45° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Sholapur, Ratnagiri Karwar, Secunderabad, Madras, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Cawnpore, while elsewhere the changes are unimportant. The skies are cloudy to overcast in the south of the Peninsula, at most stations in the Central and North-West Provinces and at Karachi, Deesa and Surat. Rain in light showers has fallen at Neemuch, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Akola. The isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area to the west-northwestwards of Sind, and the weather in the Persian Gulf is squally, rainy and unsettled and fresh to strong winds are probably blowing there. Abnormals indicate a shallow depression in the neighbourhood of Deesa, Surat, Indore, Malegaon and Akola and the weather there is slightly unsettled. This depression is influencing the weather in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, Central India and Gujarat, and the skies will remain more or less clouded in all those districts. The air is very damp and cloudy in Central India, at most stations in the Central Provinces and at and in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore and Madras, and scattered local showers are probable. At Madras and Negapatam the winds have a cyclonic circulation and the weather off that coast is squally and probably unsettled. Weather to the north of latitude 18° and to the west of longitude 78° is very unsettled to-day.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANY. 2.

The following is the summary of Monday's observations :—The barometer has fallen very rapidly in Baluchistan, rapidly in Sind and Rajputana, and except in the North-East of India, where it is nearly steady. Readings are highest in Northern India, and lowest in Ceylon, but a shallow depression over lies over Guzerat. The wind blows southerly and south-easterly on the Bombay Coast and the Deccan, northerly in Sind, Kathiawar and the Bay area, and easterly in the Central Provinces. The force is generally light. The temperature has risen in the Peninsula, Central Provinces, and West Punjab, but fallen elsewhere. The mean ranges from 81 degrees in Coimbatore to 48 in Sialkote. It exceeds the normal in Bengal, Peninsula, and the Central Provinces ; and below elsewhere. The sky is cloudy, except on the West-Coast and North-East India, and light rain has fallen in several Central stations. Considerable depression is apparently advancing towards the North-West of India, where further rain is likely to fall. The conditions are somewhat suspicious on the West Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 1st January, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·965
Temperature of the Air .... 76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 70·3
Dew Point .... 67·9
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day .... 83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 69·7
General Directions of Wind* ...N, NNE, NE, ENE, E, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* 143
* From midnight to midnight.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH DECEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—112 cwts cotton unpressed, 139 cwts wool unpressed, 1,181 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 234 cwts rice and 867 corges skins.
Ehrenfels s, (Hamburg via Bombay)—6,800 cwts gingellyseed.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—325 cwts cotton unpressed, 78 cwts wool unpressed and 147 cwts gingellyseed.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—2,063 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,107 cwts wool unpressed and 496 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta.

IMPORTS.

Persis s, (Midlesbro and London)—28 pieces prints.
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—570 pieces grey goods and 228 pieces prints.
City of Edinburg s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—3,500 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns.
Niagara s, (Liverpool)—1,198 pieces white goods and 318 pieces prints.
Altonower s, (London)—24 piecas prints.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—600 pieces grey goods and 790 pieces white goods.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—15,671 pieces grey goods, 6,420 pieces white goods, 2,784 pieces prints, 15,500 lbs grey yarns, 2,200 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns.
Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—16,686 pieces grey goods, 21,920 pieces whits goods, 15,827 pieces prints, 18,600 lbs, grey yarns, 11,100 lbs. Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 863 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops, 3,505 tons coals and 189 tons coke.
Volturno s, (Hull)—20,050 pieces grey goods, 16,352 pieces white goods, 3,140 pieces prints, 2,500 lbs, grey yarns, 1,898 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops and 500 cwts spelter.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—32,427 pieces grey goods, 21,214 pieces white goods, 5,466 pieces prints, 10,200 lbs, grey yarns, and 1,900 lbs, Turkey red and dyed yarns.
Oriental s, (Bombay)—850 pieces grey goods.
Rheinfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—2,526 cwts iron bar rod and hoops, and 6,769 cwts steel.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—3,190 pieces grey goods, 26 cwts iron rod sheets and hoops, and 16 cwts steel.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A BARGAIN.—A GRAND PIANOFORTE, by Bluthner, of Leipzig, in Ebonized Case, 7⅓ Octave, A to C., only one year used, equal to new. A Magnificent Instrument Rs. 1,200, on view, at MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S BRONZE KID STRAP SHOES, Best quality; all sizes.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents. —JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder. Bombay.

MILK PUNCH, prepared from an Original Recipe for Cock Tails and Pick-me-ups. It has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market. Every lady should try this Punch. Per Bottle Re. 1-12; doz. Rs. 20. PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

LOST, in Esplanade Road, near the Currency Office, a pair of TORTOISE Shell Lorgnettes, with silver monogram L. H. on handle and chain attached. Rs. 5 Reward will be paid to any one restoring them to "W. R. H.," care of this Office.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CEMENT.—Lee and Sons' celebrated PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN and Co., Byculla, Bombay.

MR. J. GILL, of H. M's. Indian Marine, T. S. "Gogra" writes from Assam:—I have used MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE ever since I heard of it, and I always found a dose of it ease me, and a second to cure. Since my stay in Assam, which is three years now, I have recommended Motiwala's Dysentrodyne and Cough Pills to almost all my friends and acquaintances in Assam.

RECEIVED, a large supply of French Regulators, Repeaters of all kinds, Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60, Rs. 80 to Rs. 200. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON, MAHABLESHWAR.—A most conveniently situated High Class HOTEL. Situation unequalled for Salubrity. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON, before making final arrangements elsewhere.

NEW MILLINERY.—Over 200 TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS of the most FASHIONABLE STYLES to select from. Special Show TO-DAY.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, Shapur Bomon Iranee.

A NICE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN VIEWS, at Rs. 7 per dozen and Rs. 4 per half dozen, at CAVALIER DEL TUFO'S ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY No. 47, Forbes Street.

SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "100," care of this Paper.

SAILING BOAT, WANTED. Address stating PARTICULARS and PRICE to "X", care of this Office.

REPORTER, fully qualified, WANTED. Address stating terms and experience to "X Z.," care of this Office.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MORESCHI and GRAEFFE, PHOTOGRAPHERS and ENLARGERS, 58, Meadows Street, (Premises lately occupied by Vuccino and Co.) Studio open from 9 a. m. to 5 p.m.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PHOTO NEGATIVES taken by P. VUCCINO, and Photographs printed, therefrom also Indian Views to be had from MANECK and Co., late of P. Vuccino and Co., Photo Artists, 6, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!—Finest Orange Pekoe, a really excellent Tea, Re. 1-4 per lb.; Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb.; Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb.; Family Mixture, As. 10 per lb. Up-country Orders receive prompt attention.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Toys and Provisions.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

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FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period, granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.

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STEEL BOILERS,

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NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

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PRICE............Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 2.

THE English and New York markets having been closed on Saturday for the New Year holidays, Friday's telegrams, noticed in our last report, are the latest to hand.

COTTON has been steady here to-day at Saturday's closing prices; but only a small business has transpired. Exporters have bought nothing; but the Mills have taken 850 bales, consisting of 300 bales of Dhulia, at Rs. 230; 100 Barsee, at Rs. 205; and 100 Pachora, at Rs. 225, all ready new Cotton; and 300 old Compta, at Rs. 209; and 50 old Bengals, at Rs. 213 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop advices received from the districts this morning report a slight rainfall throughout the Bengal circle, ranging from 4 cents at Cawnpore to 81 cents at Agra. In the Oomra, Dhulia, and Julgaum districts of the Oomrawuttee circle also, a few cents of rain had been registered, and the weather was still cloudy this morning. At Broach, also, the weather was cloudy and unseasonable, though with sunny intervals; and boll worms are still complained of; but in the Dhollera circle it was bright and seasonable, and the plants continued to flourish, though, in the Bhownugger district, the dewfall was insufficient.

WHEAT has been in but small request by shippers, and the tone of the market has remained quiet; but prices are unchanged all round.

SEEDS have also been taken to only a small extent to-day for export, and quotations are as before, except for *Linseed*, which is half-an-anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 7-13-6 to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,151	bales.
Wheat	11,902	cwts.
Linseed	4,407	„
Rapeseed	1,855	„
Gingelly	9,115	„
Groundnuts	5,289	„
Castorseed	2,115	„
Rice	8,338	„

The Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share markets have remained closed to-day for the New Year holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Megna, 753 tons, Captain E R Robinson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Ataka, 2,372 tons, Captain F F Bement, arrived in harbour yesterday from Perim (26th December) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lombardy	1750	Cole	A	P & O Co
„ Volturno	1536	Johnson	B	F Muir & Co
„ Kt. Commander	2731	Thomas	D	K Nixon & Co
„ Kt. of St. John	2245	Billett	F	K Nixon & Co.
„ Avoca	1437	Nacoda	G	Allana Munjee
„ Elwick	1517	Steele	H J	T Morrison & Co
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co
„ Pekin	2133	Street	M	P & O S N Co
„ La Seyne	1157	Blanc	O	A Simeon & Co
„ Carlo R	1799	Cremonini	Q	J Mackintosh & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Brahmani				Shepherd & Co.
„ Sabarmati				do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Venice	2200	Crawford	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozoni
„ Peshawur	3905	Jephson	4	P & O Co
„ Megna	733	Robinson	6	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Galatea	790	Mitis	7	A L S N Co
„ Gisela	...		8	A L S N Co
„ Niagara	1987	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Kt. Templer	2704	Pain	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ Idar	2595	Hughes	12	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(January 3.)

R. I. M. Lawrence......902-75......Hooper......Government

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Ataka (s)	Bement	Perim, Dec 26.
	H. M. S. Euphrates	Bromley	Portsmouth, Dec 7.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	H. M. S. Cossack	Cross	Colombo.
2	Megna (s)	Robinson	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer La Seyne, for Aden via Karachi.

„ Gisela, for China, &c.

„ Pachumba, for Karachi via K. Coast.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Oriental s	Forbes	Bombay.
22	Rheinfels s	Weber	Hamburg & Antwerp.
24	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
25	City of Venice s	Campbell	Glasgow & Liverpool via Bombay.
27	Magna s	Robinson	Mauritius.
	Lobelia s	Owen	Bombay.
	Assyria s	Skinner	do.
	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Volturno s	Johnson	Bombay.
22	Karagola s	Tice	do.
	Oriental s	Forbes	Persian Gulf.
23	Rheinfels s	Weber	Antwerp via Bombay
24	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay via C Coast.
27	Megna s	Robinson	Bombay.
	Kilwa s	Gimblett	do.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Amarapura, Darling, Anderson & Co., for Bombay.

„ Rufford Hall, Fowler, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.

„ City of Venice, Campbell, Ewart Ryrie & Co., for Bombay.

„ Lobelia, Own, Ralli Brothers (not known).

„ Assyria, Skinner, McIver Mackenzie & Co., for Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.		From.
28	Putiala s	....	Negapatam.
	Patna s	....	Bombay.
29	Secundra s	....	Singapore.
	M. Meanatchy s	....	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kt Templar s—50 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 451 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

City of Venice s—50 bales wool, S Dassoomul; 44 bales wool, C Vussonjee; 64 bales wool, C Kessonjee; 24 bales wool, M Thackersey; 30 bales wool, A Jaffer; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 2,020 cwts myrabollams, Turner, Morrison and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 1,710 cwts myrabollams, K Luckmidas and Co; 676 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 750 cwts myrabollams, G Ramjee; 62 cwts myrabollams, 562 cwts galls; 900 cwts linseed and 150 cwts rapeseed, N Nensey and Co; 82 cwts galls and 100 bales hemp, J Dowjee; 16,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Nense Khairaz and Co; 130 cwts coir yarn, J Laljee; 100 tons seed oilcake, Thos H Moore and Co; 3,144 cwts seed oilcake, Glade and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Elwick s—183 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 225 cwts coir yarn, D Maneckjee; 17 cwts ramputree, L Visram; 180 cwts olibanum, G Visram; 12 bales hides, P Eduljee Boyce.

FOR HULL.

Volturno s—4,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Kharaz and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—4,000 cwts ground nuts, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rheinfels s—3,000 cwts bone meal, C Mahomed; 3,250 cwts wheat bran, O Martin and Co.

Kt Commander s—1,310 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—4,130 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 840 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Idar s—6,000 cwt ground nuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Galatea s—660 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co: 605 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Galatea s—200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Galatea s—110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1,503 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,092 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Carlo R s—3,030 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—50 cwts kismiss and 15 cwts sharkfins, D Mowjee; 44 cwts sharkfins, R Dhunjee; 121 cwts sharkfins and 3 cwts fishmaws, R Fazul; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Gisela s—200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 1,200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gisela s—200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—95 bales cotton, S N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsej; 764 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

Gisela s—350 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 900 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gisela s—100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nowshera s—61 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

THE DECENNIAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY, 1893.

THE REPORT of the PAPERS read, and the Discussions thereon, will be PUBLISHED on Wednesday, the 4th January, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price, As. 4; by Post, As. 5.

Orders should be registered at once.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BEYTS—January 1, at Bombay, the wife of H. S. Beyts, of a son. (English papers please copy.)

MARRIAGE.

BINNY—VETCH—December 17, at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, Bombay, by the Rev. C. E. de Coetlogan, Charles Murray Henry Icoth, eldest son of Major-General W. H. Binny, Bengal Staff Corps (Retired), of Crespigny House, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, to Edith Mary, second daughter of Col. R. H. Vetch, R. E., Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications, War Office, and of 52, Claverton Street, London.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILL—December 28, at Nellikuppam, the wife of Francis N G Gill, of a daughter.

KEMP—On 'Xmas Day, at Chaibassa, the wife of F E Kemp, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

HAMILTON—December 26, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain H Hamilton, 2nd Battalion, 4th Goorkha Rifles, of a daughter.

HAYWARD—December 17, at Jhansi, the wife of Thomas Hayward Assistant Engineer, I M Railway, of a daughter.

IRWIN—December 24, at Meerpore, Motihari, Chumparun, the wife of W S Irwin, of a son.

LEWIS—December 22, at Dinapore, the wife of Surgeon-Major J G S Lewis, A M S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

RIMINGTON—WATERFIELD—December 26, at Ferozepore, by the Rev A W Rebsch, B A, Chaplain, Joseph Cameron Rimington, Captain, Royal Engineers, only son of the late Joseph S Rimington, Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), to Amy Gordon, second daughter of Colonel H G Waterfield, Colonel in the Staff, Commanding at Ferozepore.

RYDER—GRIGG—December 27, at All Souls' Church, Sitapur, Oudh, Charles Henry Dudley Ryder, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late Lieut-Colonel S C D Ryder, B S C, to Ida Josephine, eldest daughter of Lieut-Colonel E E Grigg, Deputy Commissioner, Oudh.

WYER—ROMANES—December 26, at Christ Church, Mussorie, by the Rev J F Scobell, Thomas Rowland Wyer, Indian Civil Service, to Margaret Ellimor, daughter of the late John Romanes, Esq, Downs House, Beckenham.

DEATHS.

GALASTAUN—December 27, at Calcutta, Margaret, widow of the late Capt G D Galastaun, aged 57 years, 3 months and 19 days.

GODWIN—December 24, at Rawalpindi, Surgeon-Colonel C H Y Godwin, Army Medical Staff, Principal Medical Officer, Rawalpindi District, aged 54 years.

HEARNE—December 17, at Multan, at the residence of her youngest son, Mrs M A Hearne, widow of the late James Hearne, of Allahabad, aged 64 years.

JOHNSTON—December 14, at Rawal Pindi, Josephins Florence, (Florrie,) beloved daughter of the late Pension, Quarter-Master Sergeant D Johnston, R H A, and of Rebecca Margaret, his wife.

LANCASTER—December 20, at Alipore, Trevor Priestley, the second son of Mr and Mrs P J Lancaster, of bronchitis aged 2 years and 3 months.

WEST—December 25, at Templeton Lodge, Ootacamund, Arabella Boyde, widow of the late Major West.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1893.

THE remarkable gathering of Missionaries of every denomination, save one, from all parts of India, Burmah, and Ceylon, with visitors from home and the Colonies and China, who have come to Bombay for the third Decennial Conference, claims recognition on many accounts. The year which has just closed was the centenary of the establishment of the first missionary society in England by William Carey for the evangelisation of India. For a hundred years the missionaries have laboured with zeal and perseverance, without being discouraged by an apparent want of success, which seemed to justify the prevision of those who foretold their failure. They have acted in the spirit of the Duke of Wellington's dictum, that it is the duty of the missionary to obey the Scriptural command to go forth and preach the Gospel, and not to discuss what the result might be. It is a remarkable achievement that in the face of so many obstacles the missionary work of the different churches should have been placed on a permanent basis, so that it is found possible to bring together some six hundred missionaries. Representatives of many different churches have come to this city to compare notes and deliberate as to the best means of extending their operations and making them more fruitful. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, who presided over the meetings of the Conference, stated very truly that it is a distinct gain for men labouring in a common cause to hear what has been done in different fields of missionary work, and to find suggestion and strength in an interchange of views and a comparison of methods. For there is of course a great diversity, while all efforts are directed to one common end—the diffusion of the Christian faith amongst the natives of India. The aim of the Conference is not to control or direct the management of the various missions, but, while admitting the existence of diversity of views and works to bring about a general unity in spirit and sympathy. Special papers have been read before the Conference on various subjects specially appertaining to Missionary work in this country. The first subject taken up was that of the evangelisation of the depressed classes, on which Dr. S. Martin, of Sialkot, read a paper. The work of elevating the low and degraded classes, Dr. Martin admits, is difficult, but in some respects it is the most encouraging, for it is that which has given the largest measure of success hitherto and gives the best hope of greater results in the future. He looks to success with the depressed classes as affording the best means of influencing the others also He finds justification for this view in the words of St. Paul, who, in somewhat similar circumstances, said: "God hath chosen the foolish things of this world to confound the wise." But a difficulty arises in giving instruction to these classes. If they come in large numbers they can not be received in the missionary compound and taught; they would have to be sent to their homes to be instructed there if opportunity might offer. He, therefore, recommends that mass conversions should be sought, and that only elementary instruction should be given before baptism.

This question of the possibility of giving instruction in the Christian doctrine to large numbers of illiterate people was referred to by many of the missionaries as constituting a serious difficulty. Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee, of the Poona Mission, pointed out that at the present rate of conversion it will take 10,000 years to convert the three hundred millions of the population of India, and he plainly asks whether all these people are to die unchristianised? The Rev. A. Campbell, who has spent twenty years in the Santal country, referred to the differences which exist between the aboriginal tribes like the Santals and the Kolis, and the depressed castes. Amongst the former there are few or no Hindus of the higher caste, and therefore no social pressure to deter them from becoming converts to Christianity. Moreover, they have never merged their individuality in the family, or the family in the caste; there is consequently a spirit of toleration, and it is possible for each man and each woman to act according to his or her sense of duty. What is required of postulants for baptism is that they should understand the doctrine of the Trinity, and renounce their false gods, and their heathen customs in so far as they may conflict with the obligations set forth in the Decalogue. In the case of the Santals as with the low castes it is found difficult to give instruction; in towns and villages meetings after dark are possible, but the dwellers in hamlets in the jungle cannot venture out after dark on account of the danger from wild beasts and snakes. The Rev. W H. Campbell, of Cuddapah, stated that amongst the Pariahs and Mahars and other low castes in that district, the belief is general that their own religion is false, and that it is only through Christianity that they can rise in the social scale, and emancipate themselves from their present degradation. When converted they give up cattle-stealing and other evil habits. The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain stated that a Hindu priest had come to him and asked how it is that Christianity works such a change that the most respectable class is that of the converted Pariahs. From this point of view the Rev. A. Campbell was doubtless quite justified in protesting against any caste being spoken of as "low." The Santals, he maintains, are the true nobility of India, famous for their love of truth, and disdaining to tell a lie. That the castes which have hitherto been quite at the bottom of the social scale find in Christianity an elevating influence is admitted on all hands. The Brahmin author of the admirable official Memorandum on the progress of the Madras Presidency during the last forty years fully recognises that Hinduism has nothing to offer these castes, and strongly advocates their conversion to Christianity, as affording them the only way of escape from an intolerable lot, which entails every species of degradation.

Another subject which gave rise to a good deal of interesting discussion was brought forward by the Rev. R. A. Hume in a paper on the problem of marriage and divorce amongst natives who have become Christian. Among this class it is difficult to attain to a Christian conception of marriage, and the true nature of the relation between a man and his wife and relatives. It is a subject of regret and complaint that in the Indian Christian community there is a survival of the traditional notions and customs about marriage, and that alliances are readily entered into with Hindus and Mahomedans. Mr. Hume insists that true Christian marriage means the life-union between a man and one wife, who is to be his helpmeet in all things. He holds that a person should not be bound to a partner chosen by others as in the case of child-marriage unless the choice is ratified when both parties arrive at maturity, and at present neither customs nor law allow any liberty in the matter. It will be remembered that one of the strongest arguments urged in the Rukhmabai case for altering the law under which a child-wife when grown up can be imprisoned for refusing to live with her husband, was that the man would suffer no hardships, as he could marry as many wives as he pleased without troubling himself to obtain a divorce. But while a Hindu has that privilege, he loses it if he becomes a Christian; but he can by a judicial process under the Native Converts' Re-marriage Act of 1866 obtain the right to re-marry. But he cannot put away his Hindu wife, and marry again if she be willing to remain with him. Within the last ten or twelve years several efforts have been made to induce the authorities to give some redress to Native Christians so circumstanced. The Protestant Mission in Western India asked the Government to legislate to free Christian converts from the bonds contracted in child-marriages. But the Government declined to move in such a matter unless at the wish and with the co-operation of the Hindu community—a co-operation that is not likely to be soon forthcoming. Another difficulty arises when a Hindu or a Mussulman convert has several wives who may each have borne him children. To ask him to choose one and put away the others is to require him to inflict a grave hardship on them and their offspring. Many missionaries do not consider refusal to repudiate the other wives in such cases a sufficient reason for denying a convert baptism. Mr. C. Bonerjee and other speakers point out that it would be a serious mistake to discourage or prohibit marriage between Native Christian and non Christian girls. In many districts it would be very difficult or even impossible for a convert to marry a Christian girl. The caste disabilities attending conversion are sufficiently numerous, it may be admitted, without needlessly adding to their number. It can be readily understood from the differences of opinion prevailing amongst the speakers that the subject of the social position and the marriage of converted natives is a very difficult one. It was decided to consult the Provincial Conferences with a view to the formation of a committee to consider the steps to be taken to improve the position of Indian Protestant Christians in relation to marriage rites and customs.

IT is strange that it is only now that the *Times* becomes alive to the danger that the Khalifa Abdulla may probably have something to say in regard to the ultimate disposal of Uganda. It was stated months ago that the armed Arabs on the north were a source of anxiety, for they appeared to be watching with attention the progress of the internecine feuds between the so-called Protestants and Roman Catholics, and might at any moment decide to take part in the fray. The Rev Mr. Warden, in a letter published two months ago, called attention to the extraordinary activity displayed in the importation of rifles and ammunition from the south, nearly all of which passed the Uganda borderland and went north. This seemed to him to bode no good. The arms in question, we have learned from inquiries amongst those familiar with the East African trade movements, have been undoubtedly passed through the German sphere of influence. Notwithstanding the official notification issued by the German authorities, prohibiting the importation of arms and munitions of war under the provisions of the Act of Berlin, a large import trade in arms has been going on during the last two years, permits being given to all and sundry to import such merchandise "for State purposes." In this way all the large stocks of arms in the godowns of Zanzibar when the prohibitory notification in question was issued simultaneously by the German and the British authorities, have been disposed of in German territory, there being no sale for them in Zanzibar or anywhere within the British sphere. So much as to the whence of the arms that were observed going north past the Uganda boundary. The whither is equally clear; the arms of precision, Winchesters included, have been sent north to arm the Arabs who were already a source of uneasiness, and doubtless also to add to the stores which the Khalifa has been for some years past accumulating in the Soudan. Father Ohrwalder in his "Ten Years in the Mahdi's Camp" gives a very full and interesting account of the great arsenal which the successor of the Mahdi has organised at Omdurman. It is a Soudan Woolwich, where war material has been manufactured and stored on an immense scale, with a view to the military operations which Abdulla regards as essential to the conquests which he has in contemplation. It is his ambition to complete as a soldier, the work begun by his predecessor as a religious reformer. He is described as a man of immense energy and iron will, who has imposed the ascendency of his strong character on his rivals, and even on the relations of the Mahdi. Fortunately, or otherwise, he is a man of little or no education, and like his once austere predecessor, he has become luxurious and uxorious since he became possessed of despotic power. He has a hundred and fifty ladies in his zenana, but he finds time to give close attention to public affairs, political and military. If it be indeed the case that he has deemed it expedient to send a force against the Belgian-Congo Expedition which has just established itself at Lado it may be taken as an indication that he is not disposed to be a passive spectator of events in the territory to the south of the region over which he holds undivided sway. In that case it may be necessary—if Uganda is to be occupied—to send an army to Omdurman to give the Khalifa some thing to do nearer home. And in that case we shall have the Khartoum drama over again, this time without Khartoum which has ceased to exist.

NOTWITHSTANDING low freights and general depression of trade, the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company had an encouraging report to present to their shareholders at their fifty-second annual meeting a few days before the mail left. As Sir Thomas Sutherland remarked, people would expect his Company to pay a moderate dividend even if an earthquake were to take place in the London Docks. Times have changed, however, since the present chairman first joined the Peninsular and Oriental Company. He was in a contemplative mood at the annual meeting, and pondered much on the good old times. The Company "condescended" to carry homeward from the East specie, silk, and indigo. They charged thirty pounds a ton for silk and twenty for indigo. Nothing else was accepted and at no less prices. But now they would be glad to accept goods of any description and at far less prices than they would have dreamt of accepting then. From specie and silk, said Sir Thomas, we have gone to frozen mutton; from tea to apples and butter, and from indigo to frozen kangaroo. The ideas of the Company have undergone vast changes in other respects as well as in this, and on the subject of currency they are also working round to a more wholesome level. The chairman abstained from dogmatising on the subject, but he could not deny that, though there might have been some countervailing advantages from the great depreciation of silver, there are signs and indications that the great state of uncertainty tends most seriously to paralyse the export and import trade of the Far East. It is refreshing to find that people at home are being helped to realise this, and the Peninsular and Oriental shareholders were appealed to in a manner they scarcely anticipated when Sir Thomas told them that the Company during the past year had lost an additional sum of fifty thousand pounds by exchange. Unless something be done within the year, he warned them, they would have still greater loss to report at the next meeting. Apart from this, as we have indicated, the remarks of the chairman were encouraging to the shareholders. He showed them that the Company was in a better position to compete in the carrying trade of India and Australia than ever it was before. The fleet is more efficient, the mileage run greater, and the revenue account is healthier by seventy-seven thousand rupees. Although freights are lower and passengers fewer, and no immediate prospect of improvement can be foreseen, there is less competition, and the Company is thus able to provide against loss. Reference was made, at the meeting, to the wreck of the Bokhara, which the chairman considered to be undoubtedly the saddest incident in the Company's history. Fifty steamers, always in commission, run at high rates, two and a half million miles a year for between fifty and sixty years, yet nothing like a serious loss of life had ever occurred before. Sir Thomas Sutherland paid a touching tribute to the ability and integrity of Captain Sams, and declared that the casualty was ascribable only to "the act of God," that for which no man can be held responsible.

YESTERDAY at noon, the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Plassy, fired a salute of 31 guns, on account of the anniversary of the proclamation of her Majesty the Queen, as "Empress of India." All the Government vessels now lying in the harbour were decorated with flags and banners from stern to stem.

WE hear that during 1892 the Oriental Life office accepted about six hundred proposals for twenty-five lakhs more than in 1891.

HIS HIGHNESS BALASAHEB MUDHOLKER the Chief of Mudhol left Bombay for Mudhol by yesterday's mail train in a reserved saloon with all his followers.

THE season reports of the Central provinces for last week are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather occasionally cloudy with slight rain in four districts. Insects doing damage to linseed and tur *(cajanus indicus)* in the Hinganghat tahsil and to wheat in the Betul district; otherwise prospects continue favourable.

MAJ.-GEN. SIR GEORGE WHITE met with a very enthusiastic reception on his return to White Hall, county Antrim, after having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in India, in succession to Lord Roberts. The village of Broighshane and the valley of Braid were brilliantly illuminated, and thousands of persons formed a torchlight procession to escort Sir George and Lady White and party to the local hall, where, under the presidency of the Hon. R. T. O'Neill, M.P., an address of congratulation was presented.

THE Amir of Kabul has issued orders for the erection of a frontier post with Cantonments for troops, close to New Chaman. The strength of the force he means to station there is unknown, but preparations for building are said to be proceeding.

PROFESSOR VAN TASSEL was to have made a balloon ascent and parachute descent at Benares, on 30th December, from the grounds of the Maharaja of Vizianagram's palace at Bhelupur. His arrangements were complete, but finding so few people inside the grounds, while thousands thronged the streets and grounds adjoining, hoping to get a free sight, he declined to go up and returned the gate money.

WITH a view to comparing the work done by the Madras High Court prior to 1888, when an additional Puisne Judge was appointed, with that done since that date, the Government has tabulated a statement showing the average amount for disposal and the average amount of work done per annum during the years 1882—87 and 1888—91, under each head, together with the percentage of increase or decrease. These figures show that, although the amount of work for disposal has increased, as was to be expected, the growth has been comparatively small, except under the head of appeals. Criminal trials and insolvency cases have actually decreased both in number.

TELEGRAMS.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

The New Year's Honours List is issued as follows :—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be Knight Commanders.—Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces; and Kumarapuram Sheshadri Aiyar, Dewan of Mysore.

To be Companions.—Trevor John Chichele Plowden, Resident, Hyderabad ; the Hon'ble Raja Udai Pratab Singh of Bhinga, in Oudh ; the Hon'ble George Robert Elsmie, Senior Financial Commissioner, Punjab ; and the Hon'ble John Frederick Price, Chief Secretary to Government, Madras.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order :—

To be Knight Commanders.—His Highness Shere Mahomed Khanji Jorawar Khanji Lohani, Dewan of Palanpur ; Mir Jam Ali Khan, Jam of Lus Beyla ; Major Genral Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department ; Raja Amir Hassan of Mahmoodabad, in Oudh ; and Lieutenant Colonel William Brereton Hudson, Commandant, Behar Light Horse.

To be Companions.—William Benjamin Oldham, Commissioner, Chittagong ; Nawab Amir-ud-din Ahmed Khan Bahadur Fakhar-ud-daula, Chief of Loharu ; Maharaja Harvullub Narayan Sing of Sonbarsa, Bengal Zemindar ; Colonel Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie, Commissioner of Berar ; Colonel William Gordon Cumming, R. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma ; Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Leycester Marshall, R. E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, Punjab ; Sardar Jagat Singh Sardar Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate of Kallawalla, in the Punjab ; Mr. Edward Horace Man, Deputy Superintendent of the Andamans ; and Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, of Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Tanjor Mahomed Ali Khan Sahib, Conservator of Forests, Madras ; AbubukarBeari, Merchant, Mangalore ; and Maneckjee Cowasjee Doteevala, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Bombay.

There are fifty-three other minor titles conferred on native gentlemen.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNEMPLOYED.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

An organised contingent of the Unemployed yesterday attended the service at St. Paul's Cathedral where space was allotted to them. Their behaviour throughout was orderly. After the service they attempted to hold a meeting outside, but the police prevented them, and they then dispersed in an orderly manner.

THE BELGIAN EXPEDITION.

The *Times* announces that authentic news has reached Egypt, by way of the Nile, to the effect that the Belgian Expedition under Kerckhoven had lately traversed the North of the Congo State and established a station at Lado, northward of Wadelai and that the Khalifa had despatched a strong force from Omdurman to attack it.

The *Times* fears a serious disturbance affecting Uganda, and urges Government promptly to take effective possession of the whole British sphere extending as far as Lake Albert Edward Nyanza and the Upper Nile.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Bombay mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE PROCLAMATION DAY PARADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JAN. 2.

The following troops took part at the Proclamation Day parade, held this morning on the race-course :—R Battery Royal Horse Artillery, the 2nd Bombay Lancers, 2nd Battalion Lacashire Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, 13th Bombay Infantry, and 25th Bombay Rifles. The total number on parade was between 4,500 and 4,700. The Infantry was divided into two brigades, the first being under the command of Colonel Heath and the second under Colonel Spratt. Colonel Jones commanded the Cavalry brigade. The whole parade was under the command of Major-General Blundell, who was attended by the whole district staff. The Horse Artillery fired a royal salute in three instalments, and the Infantry fired *feu-de-joie*. The Infantry then gave a royal salute, and in response to the call of General Blundell the assembled troops gave three hearty cheers for her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The troops then marched-past once, and returned to quarters. The parade was witnessed by a very large concourse of spectators.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

The parade was the largest ever known on the *maidan*, and the crowd of spectators enormous. The troops were drawn up in the following order :—The Naval Brigade, including the Naval Volunteers, with twelve guns in action, and a small arm party ; on the right of the line the 21st Southern Division, R.A., and the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, with five guns ; next, the Royal Sussex, the 6th B. I., the 16th B. I. and the Rifle Brigade, composed of the 1st Infantry Brigade next, the C. V. Rifles, the E. B. S. R. Volunteers, the 2nd Battalion C. V. R., 4th B. I., and 10th B. I. forming the 2nd Infantry Brigade ; next the 8th Bengal Cavalry and the Calcutta Light Horse. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lord Roberts and a number of officers and distinguished visitors were also present.

VICEREGAL GUESTS.

Colonel Cuthbert Larkin, Mr. J. Daly, Captain Pleydell Bouverie, and the Hon. W. Lambton are staying with H. E. the Viceroy.

THE POSTAL CONFERENCE.

The Postal Conference meets here on the 23rd instant to discuss the departmental procedure. Mr. Kish, president, of Messrs. Farrar and Symonds, Mr. Stewart Wilson, member, and Mr. Doran, secretary.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here r Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore arrived here terday evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 2.

he P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames arrived here yester- afternoon.

A FATAL LAKE ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 2.

A terrible accident occurred at Naini Tal, on Sunday, resulting in the death of the three sons of Mr. Muir White, Professor of Painting, Fyzabad. The young men, whose ages were 25, 20, and 17 years, were cruising on the lake in a double boat, worked by paddles, similar to those in use on Virginia water. They had been once round the lake, and when starting for a second trip one of the paddles became entangled in the weeds, and the boat capsized precipitating the occupants into the water. All sank before assistance could reach them. The body of the youngest was recovered after it had been immersed for about an hour, but all efforts at resuscitation were unavailing. The men of the depot are still dragging for the other bodies, but it is feared that the current has carried them into deep water.

SENTENCE OF DEATH ON THE RAMPUR MURDERER.

Jamaluddin Khan concerned in the murder of the late General Azimudin Khan of Rampur, who absconded, and subsequently was recaptured at Jodhpore recently has been placed on trial, at Rampur, and having been found guilty, sentenced to death.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, under the command of Capt. Arthur C. B. Bromley, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 7th December, calling at Malta on the 16th, Port Said on the 20th, Suez on the 21st, and Aden on the 26th idem. She has brought 53 officers, 15 ladies, 10 children, 1,158 men rank and file, 31 women, 28 children, and 1 naval officer, and 24 crew for the Turretship Abysinia. There were ten cases of measles on board, during the voyage of whom two were women and eight children. On arrival of the Euphrates, the Health Officer of the Port visited the ship, and the patients were at once removed to Colaba where they are being segregated in the Colaba Cantonment. The ship was thoroughly disinfected by the dockyard authorities after the passengers had been landed. The Euphrates experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The following are the names of the officers :—

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO BOMBAY.

Major and Mrs S Smith and child, R E
Surg-Major and Mrs G T Langridge, Med Staff
Major and Mrs J V V Baker and 2 children, R A
Major and Mrs T Perrott, R A
Major Akeene (DSO), R A
Major W E Brewitt, R A
Major C G Adye, 2nd West York
Major and Mrs E A Burrows and infant, R A
Captain E C Hill, 2nd Wiltshire
Surg-Captain W G Birrell, Med Staff
Surg-Captain and Mrs C C Reilly and child, Med Staff
Surg-Captain H D James, Med Staff
Captain F Graham, 2nd Suffolk
Captain H W Broadley, 2nd R Scots
Captain C G Barton, 2nd R Lanc
Surg-Captain and Mrs C H Bedford, I M S
Captain W de S Cayley, 2nd West Yorks
Surg-Capt F McDowell, Med Staff
Captain G C I Stockwell, 2nd High L I
Lieut O B S F Shore, I S Corps
Lieut T French, I S Corps
Lieut Qr-Mr and Mrs W Speak, 2nd R Sussex
Lieut W S L Saunders, 2 Suffolk
Lieut E P Lambert, R A
Lieut E LeMesurier, I S Corps
Lieut A Sutherland, 2nd A S Highlanders
Lieut H A S White, R A
Lieut H T Head, R A
Lieut L St G Le Marchant, 1st E Lanc
Lieut Qr-Mr A E Riddell, 2nd Derby
Lieut N G Fraser, I S Corps
Lieut F D Grant, I S Corps
Lieut G G Lang, 2nd West Yorks
Lieut R M S Swift, 2nd R Dub Fus
Lieut E A F Ride, 2nd R Lanc
Lieut H F Darell Brown, 2nd Oxford L I
2nd Lt H B Dyson, 2nd R Scots
2nd Lieut H L Tomkins, 2nd R Lanc
2nd Lieut N S Coghill, 2nd R Scots
2nd Lieut A H Maclean, 2nd A S Highlanders
2nd Lieut R H E Pennell, 2nd R Lanc
2nd Lieut A F Hislop, 2nd R Scots
2nd Lieut C A Barrett, 2nd R Lanc
2nd Lieut F W H Walshe, R A
2nd Lieut R A Steel, 7th Dra Guards
2nd Lieut C G Jackson, 7th Dra Guards
2nd Lieut G Fitz Gerald, 5th Lancers
2nd Lieut J J Richardson, 11th Hussars
2nd Lieut H B Abadie, 11th Hussars
2nd Lieut F B Young, 1st Cheshire
2nd Lieut G L Lysley, 1st Rifle Brigade
2nd Lieut C Walter, 2nd Scotish Rifles
Lieut Fawke, Royal Navy
Revd J Redman, D D, Actg R C Chaplain
Wife of Captain A Parkin, 2nd Northampton
Wife of Lieut W Mitchell, R I Maris
Wife of Qr-Mr J Devlin and 5 children, 2nd Northampton
Miss A O'Brien, I M S
Miss M I F Stafford, I M S.
Miss F Cameron, I M S

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO MALTA.

Major R F Hairford Flood, 1st R West Surrey
Capt H de C Moody, 1st R West Surrey
2nd Lt A R C Savile, 1st R West Surrey

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and her Highness Maharani Chimnabai Sahiba, and other members of his Highness' family, left Bombay for Baroda yesterday morning, by a special train, from the Grant Road station. Shortly before 8-30 a.m. his Highness drove over to the station, where several gentlemen had met to welcome his Highness, who was accompanied by his brother Anandrao Gaekwar, Commander-in-Chief of his Highness' army ; Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy, and Mr. Athley, Naib Dewan, &c. After shaking hands with those present, his Highness entered a first-class special saloon attached to the train, which steamed out of the station at 8-40 a.m. Several gentlemen presented his Highness with superb bouquets and beautiful garlands of flowers. The train will stop for a few minutes, at Nowsari Station, where an address is to be presented to his Highness by the Zorastrians of the place, which forms part of his Highness' territory. Amongst those present at the station were :—Rao Bahdur Luxmon Jaganath, Khan Bahadur Kaji Shahbuddin, Khan Bahadur Cursetje Rustomji Thanawalla, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balkrishnaji Pitale, Prince Balmookanjee, the Chief of Aklekote, Messrs. Ghellabhoy Haridas, B. M. Samarth, Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Damodar Thakersey Mooljee, Vundravandass Purshotamdass, Vamanrao Damodhurjee, &c. Mr. Sneill, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, at Baroda, who had come to Bombay to meet his Highness, left for Baroda, on Sunday night.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier

A TERRIBLE man was Thomas Wilkoxe, citizen of Hereford in the days of good Queen Bess—at least so he appears in the "articles" exhibited against him before the mayor of that city in 1685, which have been brought to light by the Historical Commission. The charges, which are solemnly numbered allege that this person "is excommunicated and disquieteth the parish in time of Divine service ;" that he is a "horrible usurer—taking one penny and sometimes even two pence for the loan of a shilling for one week ;" that he has been "cursed by his own father and mother ;" and that for a space of two years he hath not received the Holy Communion. This, as he was excommunicated, seems to follow as a matter of course ; but it appears that Thomas Wilkoxe wickedly aggravated this offence, for (says the document) "every Sunday when the priest is ready to go to the Communion, he departeth the church for the receiving of his weekly usury, and doth not tarry the end of Divine service thrice in the year. Besides this, he is declared a common breaker of his neighbours' hedges and pales in the night time ; besides which Sundays and other holy days when his neighbours are at church, and likewise when they are in bed, 'he useth to keep his cow and horse in their cornfields and pastures.'" Even here the measure of Thomas Wilkoxe's inequities is not full ; for the summary of the contents of the paper notes that there are "several other charges."

M. JULES SIMON has something to say in reply to those people who are perpetually harping on the instability of Governments in France under the Republic. He points out more particularly the fact that Republican institutions appear to have nothing to do with the matter. Louis Philippe did not govern under a Republic, yet he had seventeen Ministries in eighteen years and eighteen, or exactly one for every year, if one counts the Ministry of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. M. Guizot and M. Thiers were each appointed Minister eight times, and no fewer than 181 men held Cabinet rank during the reign of the Citizen King.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 16.

UNCONTROLLED PROFESSIONALISM.

THE year of 1893 will probably witness a slight revival of the interest which Englishmen once felt in professional sculling, for it is quite possible that a couple of interesting matches may be rowed on the Thames. A match for £400 and the "Championship of England" has been arranged between George Bubear, of Hammersmith, and George Hosmer, of Boston, U.S.A., and the race will take place in January. Then Stevenson, the champion oarsman of New Zealand, has offered to scull Bubear on the Thames for 500 dollars a-side. Such contests are certain to rekindle the latent love for aquatics which most sporting Britishers possess. Time was when England was very properly regarded as the home of the champion sculler of the world, and when the natives of these islands were hugely excited over such events as boat races. That feeling has evaporated. Some folk think that this is merely due to the caprice of fashion, and others to the potent fact that England has not for many long years been equal to producing a really successful sculler. Indeed, we have turned out nothing better than fifth-rate oarsmen. But neither the caprice of fashion nor the dearth of skilful watermen accounts, to my thinking, for the present position of professional sculling in this country. The ways of English scullers have been peculiar—so very peculiar that people were disgusted and lost their taste for this most manly recreation and most excellent sport. It is a sport which ought to be beloved of a seafaring race who dwell on an island watered by beautiful if modest streams. But plain English folk do like to feel that they are watching a genuine contest. Honest rivalry between man and man is very dear to them. They have a healthy horror of the hippodrome business and of being spoofed. English people were woodwinked and deceived by oarsmen to such an extent that they lost all love for aquatics. Uncontrolled professional sport is always open to this danger. The devious paths which the professors of pedestrianism, sculling, and other sports tread, accounts for the humble position of those sports and their unpopularity. Professionals must be governed with a strong hand. I am perfectly convinced that one of the most potent reasons why football and cricket are so beloved to-day is that the public have implicit faith in the genuine honesty of the players. If ever the purity of the paid player at either football or cricket be undermined the games are doomed to die for the want of support and encouragement. Let the present position of sculling in England point a moral.

A SKETCH OF ENGLISH SCULLING.

Rowing is a thoroughly English pastime, and in the days of Combes, Coles, Kelley, Chambers, Renforth, and Sadler was much admired. But of late years we have seen the championship of the world rowed for on the bosom of old Father Thames with never an Englishman in either boat. True, William Beach was an Englishman by birth, but of late years the competitors have either represented Australia or the continent of America. In the days of old no one ever dreamed that England would never have an oarsman worth boasting about. Yet, in 1880 Hanlan, the Canadian, and Mitchell, the Cornstalk, contended for the championship on the Thames, and since that time the spectacle has oft been repeated. Let us look on another picture. When in 1863 Green, the Australian, visited England to scull Chambers, his pluck was regarded as a piece of impertinence. Poor Green was subjected to considerable hostile criticism. His mode of rowing and his boat was condemned, and in the actual race he had no earthly chance with the ex-puddler. We remained supreme, and in 1866, Hammil, of Pittsburg, was so rash as to make a match with Henry Kelley, who had beaten Chambers the previous year. Hammill was overthrown, but these defeats never daunted our own English-speaking kith and kin beyond the seas. Sculling became more largely practised in Australia and America. In 1869, Brown, the American champion, conquered William Sadler, this being England's first reverse. Still William Sadler was not our best man, and England remained the home of the champion sculler until 1876, when Edward Trickett came from Australia and lowered the colours of Joseph Sadler, the more famous of the two brothers, who, however, was then considerably past his best. English sculling has never recovered from that blow. In 1880 Hanlan deposed Trickett, and for the next four years the Toronto man was simply invincible. Then arose William Beach, the Australian-Surrey blacksmith, who thrice defeated Hanlan. We know how on the Thames he gained a victory over Jake Gaudaur, and how he settled the pretensions of Wallace Ross, the Black Brunswicker. The last great race on the Thames was in September, 1889, when Searle defeated O'Connor. It is a very melancholy reflection that both those fine young fellows have been gathered to their fathers, and that both were victims to that most insidious disease—typhoid fever.

SEARLE AND HANLAN.

When Searle was in England he regretted that he had no opportunity of meeting an English sculler on English waters. I am afraid that we shall never have an Engligh sculler with any pretensions to first-class form until some smart young Britisher devotes his whole life and energy to it. The secret of the success of Hanlan and Searle—two of the finest rowers the world has ever seen—is that they devoted their lives to the science of single sculling. Now, Henry Ernest Searle, whose parents were English emigrants, was born on July 14th, 1866, at Grafton, on the Clarence river, New South Wales, some 350 miles from Sydney. While he was yet a boy his father moved to Esk Island. There he grew up and attended school. Now this school was about four miles away. The roads were scarce, and travelling by water was the more common mode of compassing the distance. Young Searle used to row three and a half miles to school in the morning and the same distance back in the evening, and this jolly young waterman ne'er wanted a fare, as his boat contained his sisters and his younger brother. It is, therefore, no small wonder that he took kindly to the sculls, especially as he often used to race other boats on the same errand. As Searle's boat generally won, the lad was fired with an ambition to be an oarsman, and his desire was realised. These things Searle wrote, and we know that they are true. Now take the case of Ned Hanlan, who was interviewed some years ago by an American journalist. He then said : "I have been rowing ever since I was six years old, and I am now 31, and never have done anything else. I believe I did carry a chain for surveyors on the island where I live just one week and got paid nine dollars, but that is the only money I ever earned by work. During all this time I have been looking and studying for points to make rowing easier" These men were rowers in their early youth. The love of acquatics grew with their advancing years, and their skill seems to have kept pace with both. And so I believe that if some of our boys—our youths—took as naturally to boating and sculling in their tenderest years, as they do to cricket, football, riding, and running we should still turn out as powerful scullers as in days gone by. England has the material and the muscle, but it wants training and developing. Our Shrewsburys, our Graces, our Cannons, our Osbornes, our Cooks, and our Robertses have all been tutored from boyhood upwards, and if we want to see champion scullers in England again we shall have have to pursue the same system, control professional scullers and encourage them by proper patronage. And this encouragement of rowing is very necessary, for in my opinion no exercise, save regular walking, is so health-giving and so beneficial to all parts of the human frame. Thus do I pine for the decay of the good old English sport of rowing, both professional and amateur.

THE COMING CRICKET CAMPAIGN.

The cricket season for 1893 promises to be exceedingly interesting. As my readers know I do not say so much simply because an Australian team is to visit England. The Cornstalks do not weigh with me in the least, and personally I think it would have been better if all Colonial combinations had been prevented from visiting us for several seasons. In the first place it allows us an opportunity of developing English county cricket. By this I mean that it permits ample time for such of the major counties as are willing to meet the minor shires, and can afford to spend money in educating them, for that is really what such fixtures mean. However, we are expected to duly embrace the Cornstalk cricketers, although I don't suppose that anybody, even on the other side, has any right to say that the team will be thoroughly representative. I shall have faith in the constitution of the next eleven when I know the names of those who have stepped aboard the vessel bound for England in the middle of the Id of March. The counties seem to rest content on very vague assurance. I expect we shall see most of the old familiar faces, and that George Giffen, that good cricketer but bad-tempered man, will be conspicuous by his absence. The new cricketers will be, I trow, very few. It is just possible that the New South Wales contingent may include A. Coningham, the Queensland player, who has just been imported by the Carlton Club of Sydney. Since Ferris was imported by Gloucestershire, New South Wales has sadly felt the want of a clever left-hand bowler, and it is supposed that Comingham can supply the deficiency in this respect, while he is said to be a better batsman than Ferris. His performances have rivalled those of George Giffen, but I shall wait until I pin my faith to him. So many Australian cricketers come here with big reputations and then disappoint us that I am loth to pledge my credit to anybody. The Australians are to play four matches with representative English teams—the extra fixture being the first engagement of that nature for Shrewsbury's benefit at Trent Bridge. I only hope that Shrewsbury will have fine weather and a bumping gate. Had Shrewsbury lived in Lancashire or Surrey he would be a rich man now. John Wheeler, the Marylebone man, and Maurice Read, the Surrey batsman, are also promised benefits next year. I purpose giving a sketch of each of these players at an early date. Shrewsbury, in my opinion, is one of the greatest cricketers who ever donned flannels. His most exemplary conduct and most consistent play during the last 18 years entitle him to one of the biggest benefits ever known. I can prove to you by figures that he has been a far more skilful performer than W. G. Grace, although he may not have been such a brilliant wielder of the willow.

THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

THE annual New Year parade, in honour of the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India took place yesterday morning on the general parade-ground before a large gathering of spectators. The troops that took part in the parade were the Royal Artillery, from Colaba, with their guns in action on the right. The line was taken up by the native troops of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry with the Marine Battalion on the left. The parade was under the command of Brigadier-General Budgen. A salute of thirty-one guns was fired by the Artillery, while the Infantry fired off a *feu-de-joie* during the intervals. Three cheers were called for by the Commanding Officer, and were lustily responded to by the troops. This concluded the parade and the troops were marched back to quarters.

TCCA-GHARIS AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it is high time that a protest should be raised against the disgraceful condition of the Bandora victorias, and the pitiful plight of most of the horses. I have repeatedly had to walk up Bandora Hill, as the horse was quite unable to pull up the victoria. In one instance, when arriving at Bandora by a night-train, the poor horse could only drag the vehicle half the distance and the gharrywalla said the animal had suffered for some time from fever, and was only harnessed at night, probably in order to hide its wretched condition. The jaded animals are urged on most cruelly by whip and voice, and are mostly stabled in draughty, damp, and dirty rooms with very scanty bedding to rest upon. I am not aware whether the powers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals extend to Bandora ; otherwise I would ask that most useful institution to extend its work to this suburb of Bombay. The victorias appear to consist of all those rejected by the Bombay authorities ; they are far more filthy than any of those vehicles and some of them are positively dangerous to drive in. I hope this letter will draw the attention of the Police Superintendent to the disgraceful state both victorias and horses are in, and cause the person who is directly responsible to deal with them. This is written at the request of several residents of Bandora, who are occasionally most reluctantly obliged to inflict additional cruelty on horses by having to engage these gharris. The fares are sufficiently high to guarantee decent gharries and horses. I hear that the annual inspection of the licensed conveyances is to be held this month and several horses are to be sent to the Pinjrapole.—Yours, &c.,

W. H. LUPUS.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Squad of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, under instruction in Army Signalling at Poona will be inspected by Lieut. Whyte, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, on Tuesday.

MAJOR CARDEN, of the 1st Batallion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, on arrival from England, has been ordered to proceed to Mandalay to join his regiment.

LIEUTENANT LUARD, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, has completed his course of instruction in accounts and qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster.

MAJOR H. HAY, 1st Bombay Lancers, and Lieutenant Brandreth, 13th Bengal Lancers, have been nominated for duty in the Remount Department between 1st January and 15th April, 1893.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN FAICHNIE and Surgeon-Capt. Kirkpatrick, Army Medical Staff, on arrival from England, have been ordered to Ahmednagar for duty with the Station Staff Hospital there.

CAPT. J. W. PRINGLE, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Department, Bengal, and Lt. P. G. Twining, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Bengal, have been appointed to the Intelligence Division, War Office.

CAPT. P. R. Phipps, 1st Dorsetshire Regt., has been appointed Staff-Capt. at Cairo, in succession to Capt. T. S. Fox-Strangways, Royal Irish Rifles, who is being transferred to a similar post at Alexandria.

MAJOR YEATHERD, 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been placed in command of the column marching from Poona and Kirkee for the neighbourhood of Sirur on the 3rd instant.

OFFICERS gazetted as 2nd Lts. on the Unattached List of the British Army, and awaiting admission to the Indian Staff Corps, will not be required to provide themselves with full dress uniform until such time as they are permanently posted to the Staff Corps.

LIEUT.-COL. A. B. STOPFORD, Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, having proceeded to Calcutta on special duty, Captain T. R. Geoghegan, D. A. A. G., has been nominated to perform his duties as Chief Staff Officer of the Poona District.

THE Malabar, which is appointed to leave Portsmouth on the 17th inst., will convey the 1st Bn. South Wales Borderers to Alexandria and the 1st Devonshire Regt. from Egypt to Kurrachee. She will also embark at Portsmouth drafts for the Northumberland and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and the West Kent, Devonshire, and Derbyshire Regiments in India.

THE smokeless cartridges for the Martini-Henry rifles will be tried at the camp-of-exercise on or about the 14th January. Some 250,000 blank cartridges filled with smokeless powder have been received for trial, and these will be conveyed by the reserve to the field of operations. The quantity received is sufficient to give the whole force engaged about 30 cartridges each.

The officers selected for Reconnaissance duty in connection with the camp-of-exercise have had their names published in District Orders for the good work done by them. Those named are :—Major Kitchener, D. A. A. General ; Lieutenants Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Waddington, Royal Artillery, McTaggart, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, and Lock, 13th Bombay Infantry.

The Government of India have decided to place the "Bibby Line" of steamers on the same footing (provisionally for one year) as the steamers of certain other companies, with respect to officers travelling by them being exempted from the penalty attached to their overstaying their leave or furlough, by reason of any delay in the arrival of the vessel in which they return to India, provided that they take their passage in a steamer timed to arrive within the period of their furlough or leave.

HERE is a warning, writes a Calcutta paper to correspondent, to be careful to add the word "Local" to the addresses on their town letters. A letter posted to a well-known Consul on the 1st of October, and having to travel the distance of a few streets, was delivered on the 28th instant. Meanwhile, it had made a journey to New York, and from thence to Jerusalem !

The force of cheapness can surely "no further go" than in Mr. Dicks's "people's edition" of "David Copperfield," just published at 6d. It gives the complete text of this long novel in 328 well-printed pages, stitched in a green wrapper, which is a facsimile of the wrappers of the original monthly parts. The special feature of the edition is that it reproduces all Mr. Hablot Browne's original illustrations, which, having been drawn under Dickens's eye, as it were, while this—his best prize were—was in progress, ought in the opinion of many to be regarded as inseparable from the text.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Upper India Golf Championship has been won by Mr. G. Leslie Smith, C.S. The Championship tournament finished at Umballa on the 28th.

THE Government of India has selected Major Kt S. Dunsterville, R. A., Ordnance Officer, 1st class, at present on duty in England, and Captain S. G. D. Smith, R.A., Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory, Bombay, for continuous service in India.

IN a speech delivered by Monsieur de Lanessan, Governor-General of Indo-China, at the inauguration of a factory for the manufacture of matches at Hanoi, he defended his conduct against the reproaches brought against him in regard to the pacification of Tonquin. His Excellency remarked :—"It is said in France that this pacification is only apparent, hiding a terrible state of things which will burst out presently ; but I say that the more these prophets of ill-omen raise their voices, the more the work of pacification will spread."

VITICULTURE and the wine industry in Kashmir is said to be making great progress under the superintendence of the two Italian experts who were specially brought out a couple of years ago to conduct the operations.

MAJOR HAY, 1st Bombay Lancers, Lieutenant Brandreth, 13th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant Kennedy, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, have been temporarily appointed to the Remount Department for the cold season to assist in the purchase of young stock.

GOOD service pensions have been granted to Brigadier-General A. Palmer and Colonel A. G. Ross, consequent on Colonels F. J. Keen and Mackesy attaining to Colonels Allowances.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN WOOLBERT, Agency Surgeon at Mashad, proceeds home on six months' leave, Surgeon-Captain A. L. Duke, Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf, officiating for him.

As the Bhuyias in the Keonjhur State have refused to make submission to the Commissioner of Orissa, the latter has ordered the parties of military police recently collected for the purpose to proceed into the hills against them.

MR. W. H. NIGHTINGALE, Superintending Engineer in Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the Public Works Department.

OFFICIAL estimates give the total area under autumn and winter rice in Bengal at about 37,300,000 acres during the current year. Of this total autumn rice accounts for about 20 per cent. An attempt has been made for the first time this year to collect statistics of area under bhadoi (or aus) rice separately from the area under other bhadoi crops. It is admitted, however, that the information on this subject is still very defective and open to much doubt, since a mistake of even one or two maunds in the calculation of average yield must result in an error of millions of tons in the total estimate. The approximate figures are 51 million cwt. for the autumn rice crop, and 283 millions for the winter crop.

MR. HORACE BELL, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, now on a tour of inspection in Burma, returns to Calcutta shortly, his visit to Mogaung having been prevented by reason of the disturbances around Myitkyina.

MR. SPRING, Chief Engineer of the East Coast Railway, comes up to Calcutta early this month in order to confer with the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India on the progress of the line. He will have with him the plans of the Godavery bridge.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the despatch to British Central Africa of an additional force of Volunteers from the Indian army, consisting of one British officer, one Hospital Assistant and 100 Sikhs, including a small proportion of non-commissioned officers, for service with the Indian force at present employed there. Lieutenant Edwards, 35th Sikhs, goes in charge of the party.

THE entrance channel to Karachi harbour, has now been so far deepened that the maximum draught allowed by the Marine Department for vessels entering and leaving the port has been increased from 23 to 25 feet in the south west monsoon, and from 25 to 27 feet in the fair season. This allows for steering purposes 2 feet of water under a ship in the fair season, and 4 feet in the south west monsoon.

THE Lahore paper hopes that no trouble or expense will be spread to make the approaching visit of the Austrian Archduke to India at least as grand as was that of the Cesarewitch. Failing his father Archduke Karl, he is heir-presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary, an empire which is traditionally and politically most friendly and sympathetic towards us : and it is a poor compliment to our friends to treat them with less courtesy than our probable enemies. It is poor policy, too, and it must be borne in mind that the Austrian Prince is not travelling 'incognita' or privately, but in the most ceremonial manner possible. The nature of his welcome to India will be most critically discussed in Europe.

THE Lahore paper says :—We have lately published letters and articles relating to supersessions in the Punjab police. One of the many officers superseded is Mr. J. P. Warburton. We only mention the name now because we have received to-day a letter from a native gentleman who objects to a police-inspector being rewarded for a smart piece of work because, as he says, "this inspector can easily detect offences, having received his training under Mr. Warburton." By this he implies that any one who has been trained under Mr. Warburton ought *ipso facto* to be so good a police officer that he deserves no credit for good work ! The Government appear to be of the same mind, when the officer who has made the name of the Punjab Police famous throughout Northern India (especially among the criminal classes) is passed over, for goodness knows what reason, for promotion. 'How not to do it' was seldom better exemplified.

A FRACAS which might have had a very serious issue took place on Monday afternoon at Lucknow. The occasion was a gymkhana of the West Yorkshire Regiment, which was largely attended by the troops in garrison, and graced by the presence of several ladies for whose accommodation a tent was pitched. It would appear that a private of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, who had been indulging a little too freely in Christmas cheer, pushed a sepoy of the 9th Native Infantry into a wet ditch, whereon a savage attack was made by the Native soldiers upon the Europeans present. Brickbats and lumps of kunker were soon flying about the ears of the spectators in the tent : and it needed all the tact of the officers to prevent a very serious disturbance. A searching enquiry is called for in the interest of discipline ; and those at fault should be severely dealt with.

THIS last move on the part of Abdur Rahman shows only too plainly how impossible it is to calculate upon the line of action he will take on the frontier. Checked in Asmar and Waziristan, and taken at his word as regards the Kuram, he is now apparently bent upon a blustering demonstration at Bulandkel on the Thull frontier and again beyond the Khojak. Sir Lepel Griffin's advocacy of his cause comes at a singularly inopportune moment when matters on the borderland are exhibiting more and more unfavourably his morosity and caprice.

AT a meeting of the Burial Reform Association held at the Church House, Westminster, it was resolved, upon the motion of the Rev. G. W. Gent, seconded by General Lowry, and supported by General Lord Mark Kerr, the Rev. the Hon. Canon Leigh, the Rev. G. B. R. Bousfield, Dr. Norman Kerr, Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A., Mr. White, F.S.A., and others, to form a Church Sanitary Association whose aim should be to aid in ensuring to every one pure air, pure water, a wholesome dwelling, and surroundings safe-guarded from preventible disease ; with the Church House as its chief office : and that a provisional committee of organization be appointed. The following gentlemen have consented to form such committee ; the Dean of Manchester (chairman) Sir Spencer Wells, Bart., General Lowry, the Archdeacon of London, Prebendary Harry Jones, the Rev. W. J. Hocking, Dr. Norman Kerr, Dr. Ransome, with the Rev. F. Lawrence, and Mr. Fred Scott as Honorary Secretaries. The Archdeacon of London has written :—"A Sanitary Association is calculated to give a new value to the ministry of the church especially in country places." The Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association has placed at the disposal of the Committee its publications, lectures, pamphlets, tracts, to the number of nearly one hundred and fifty, at trade prices. The Honorary Secretary preaching in Wakefield Cathedral contended that the church was the great national sanitary agency with officers possessed of unique authority and influence in every parish. The clergy of the Rural Deanery of Boroughbridge in chapter assembled after a paper read by the Honorary Secretary last week passed an unanimous vote approving the formation of the Sanitary Association. Sir Spencer Wells, Bart., the Archdeacon of London, Mr. Ernest Hart, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, the Rev. J. F. Kitto, Dr. G. V. Poore, and Mr. Fred Scott, have promised to read papers on successive first Thursdays in the month, at the Church House, under the auspices of the Association.

THE Opium Revenue for the current year is already between thirty and forty lakhs above the estimate.

MR. JUSTICE PIGOTT has been appointed vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University vice Dr. Guru Dass Bannerjee.

REPORTS from Gilgit state that the tribesmen of Chilas are returning to their homes and quite prepared to make full submission.

THE National Congress closed at Allahabad on Friday afternoon. It was decided before closing that the next annual meeting should be held at Amritsar.

THE important manufacturing town of Roubaix has a Socialist Town Council. The members got in chiefly on the cry of economy. They were to reduce the rates by at least a million francs, and at the same time they were to provide free dinners for the public school children. That was when the local budget amounted to four and-a-half millions. After one year of office, however, the new Council, so far from reducing rates, has increased them. Their estimated expenditure for next year is five millions. Even then they can only make both ends meet by adapting a number of unpopular expedients. The town dues have been increased, together with the water rate and a variety of other sources of revenue, and at the same time the chief gardener of the public promenade and several of the men under him have been dismissed, the lieutenant of mounted police has had his residential quarters taken from him, and the vote for the expenses of the National Fete has been reduced by one half. So far no free dinners have been given at all to the children.

Is a man who has performed feats of strength on a public stage precluded by that fact from having a public office given to him ? M. Vuillod, who formerly delighted all Paris with his performances as the "Man Cannon" at the Folies Bergere, where he used to catch in his hands a ball projected from a cannon thinks not, and evidently the French Government agree with him, for they have appointed him Administrator in Senegal. The climate of Senegal is so intolerably hot as to have given rise to a French proverb, but in spite of this the man of iron has to suffer from the detractions of those who envy him in his appointment. "I have nothing to be ashamed of in my past career," says M. Vuillod ; "and after all," he adds "one of the best of French Colonial administrators is M. Noirot, who was an actor at the Varietes (evidently in M. Vuillod's view a brother artist), while others are photographers, shoemakers, &c." The general opinion, it may be added, seems to be that M. Vuillod is a highly respectable man, and a suitable man for his new post.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND, in his report issued last night, speaks unfavourably of the condition of water when taken for consumption in London during Nov. He says that on Nov. 23 the Thames at Hampton was chemically in an even worse condition than on Oct. 17, though backterially it was considerably better. The water was very turbid and brown, but was in every case except one efficiently filtered before delivery. The unfiltered water taken chiefly from the Lea by the New River Company was on Nov. 23, both chemically and backterially in an unusually bad condition. Compared with the sample taken in the previous month, it contained more than twice as much organic matter, and more than four times as many microbes. It was also turbid and yellow, but before it was distributed it was efficiently filtered and improved. The deep well waters of the East London and Colne Valley Companies contained more organic matter than usual, but they were, organically, much better than any of the river-derived supplies.

A CURIOUS autograph letter of Dean Swift has been discovered among the old papers at Captain Loder-Symonds' seat, Hinton-Waldrist Manor, Berkshire. It bears date 1719, and appears to be addressed to some member of the Earl of Oxford's family. "I have (says the Dean) the honour to be captain of a band of nineteen musicians (including boys), which are I hear about five less than my friend the Duke of Chandos, and I understand music like a Muscovite ; but my choir is so degenerate under the reigns of former Deans of famous memory, that the race of people called Gentlemen Lovers of Music tell me I must be very careful in supplying two vacancies, which I have been two years endeavouring to do. For you are to understand that in disposing these musical employments, I determine to act directly contrary to Ministers of State, by giving them to those who best deserve. If you had recommended a person to me for a church-living in my gift, I would be less curious ; because an indifferent parson may do well enough, if he be honest ; but singers, like their brothers the poets, must be very good, or they are good for nothing." The Duke of Chandos was of course Pope's "Timon" the patron of Handel.

PRINCE FERDINAND of Bulgaria's brother, Prince August, of Saxe-Coburge-Gotha, a Vienna Correspondent says, has just killed his two thousandth chamois. He has the largest record of any sportsman in Austria. Next to him comes the Emperor Francis Joseph who has shot 1,893 chamois.

THE last of the Malatestas of Rimini has just died in the person of Antonio of Padua, a Trappist Monk, at the age of 96 years. He was an exile from Italy after the Revolution of 1831, in which he had taken part.

YELLOW fever has at last found its match in the person of a Spanish doctor named Garcia, at least so we are assured by the Consul at St. Jago, in the Island of Cuba. Dr. Garcia, who resides in that city, began his experiments on yellow fever patients by putting them, bed and all, into a box with double walls and top, and lined with metal, in order to contain ice in the walls and top. This produces a very damp atmosphere a few degrees above freezing point, and has given a very good result. The theory appears to be that not only does the low temperature destroy the microbes, but also that the moist atmosphere is absorbed by the lungs and pores of the patient, and the extreme thirst and stoppage of the action of the kidneys, so common in yellow fever, are at once remedied. Dr. Garcia is at present at Havana, continuing his investigations.

THE fact that Corsicans, in spite of their allegiance to France, are Italians in language and manners, does not prevent them from taking a keen interest in French politics. At the recent election in Ajaccio there was immense excitement owing to the fact that for the first time for many years the Republicans were triumphant over their adversaries, the Reactionaries. Senator Peraldi and M. Bertini, who were returned, were met by a large hostile party who were determined not to let them enter the Town Hall. At the head of the opposition was the concierge, or hall porter, a man named Secchi. One Vesperini was stabbed four times, and several other persons were hardly less seriously wounded. Secchi's stiletto was at length taken from his grasp, and he was consigned to the lock-up. For his offence he has just been sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment. It came out in evidence that this precious public functionary had been subjected seven times previously to various fines and terms of imprisonment for assaults, once while he was actually engaged at the Town Hall.

AFGHAN AND FRONTIER NEWS.

We have received a budget of news letters in Persian from the Afghan frontier *via* the Kurram, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, of which the following translation contains the gist :—

The defeat of the Hazaras was effected by a simultaneous attack from the sides of Balkh, Herat, Kabul and Kandahar, and when the fight was over and guns of truce were fired, all the Amir's armies withdrew and started for their camps. The Amir showed great joy by ordering an unusual number of guns to be fired, and rewarded some of the officers. Many lives were lost in the army of the Amir, but the loss has been made up by substituting recruits in their places. The Amir takes great care of his soldiers in these days, and they are very much pleased with him.

The natives of Afghanistan generally are content with the rule of the Amir.

As regards affairs in Khost, it is said that on the 19th December communication between Khost and Kabul was facilitated by the opening of a new road, and an Afghan force, consisting of one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry, was sent to Khost, and the ruler of Khost had sent his own troops forward to receive them. The Amir's force was expected to arrive in Khost within a few days. The ruler of Khost has written to the Buland Khels that an army will be sent to their help, presumably against the Government of India.

Chikai is held in great honour in these days, and has begun te interfere in the affairs of the Tara tribe. On the 23rd Chikhai destroyed a herd of 160 sheep belonging to Taras.

The Waziris have also begun the work of destruction in the country, and most of them have openly avowed their allegiance to the Amir. Mr. Merk has given no orders to the Waziris.

A person named Lalla, who with many other agents of the Amir was appointed in Dah Buland Khel, has now no intercourse with the residents of the place, but if the Government of India do not interfere, he will most probably again insist on the payment of taxes to the Amir who now has troops in Khost.

Because a promise of satisfaction for injuries done to them has been given by Mr. Merk to the Buland Khels, the Waziris are always fighting with them.

Mr. Merk was expected to reach Thal on the 24th and to spend Xmas there.

Forts have been built and garrisoned in the Kurram Valley at the following places :—(1) Azee, (2) Gholam Kote, (3) Sada, (4) Blochekhail, (5) Zairan.

Mr. Merk, in company with Shahzada Sultan Jan Khan left Dhah Sada on the 15th of December 1892. They halted at Thozan and summoned all the Maliks of the Kurram Valley to produce the letters of promise of reward which had been given to them. These letters will be filed as records. All the men employed on behalf of the Indian Government in the Kurram Valley have been supplied with uniforms, and orders have been given to arm them with rifles. Mr. Merk was to leave the place on the 27th December. Encouragement has been given to the Buland Khels of support against the Waziris.

Surveyors have been appointed in the Kurram Valley for the estimate of land for revenue. The estimates which exist in the Kabul records will also be revised. The Government of India requires every man to pay two rupees for a jareeb of land he holds, but the Tors wish to get these lands at the rate of one rupee a jareeb.

On the 23rd December news came from Khost that the Maliks of Khost, Aryul and Dar had sent agents secretly to Mr. Merk with letters to the effect that if the Government is willing to make permanent arrangements with them they are ready to give written promises. The messengers have returned, but the nature of Mr. Merk's reply is not known. The copies of the letters promising reward to the Maliks of the Kurram Valley have been filed in the office records, and it is found that the residents of the Kurram Valley receive greater reward than those of Tor. Their reward is to be paid on every harvest. Mr. Merk shows great kindness to the residents of the Kurram Valley.

Mr. Merk has ordered a reward in money for any man who may detect spies in the Kurram.

THE LUSHAI OPERATIONS.

A Lungleh telegram of 30th December says : Major Pulley and Captain Shakespear opened communication on the 26th December with the Aijal column, a portion of which, 150 rifles, under Lieutenant Tytler, is now at Lalrhimas. A meeting with Mr. Davis, of the Aijal column, will probably take place about the 4th January at Lalrhimas, to which all the Chiefs will be summoned. The co-operation of the South Lushai and Aijal column will, it is expected, result in the collapse of the principal Chiefs, some of whom have already expressed their readiness to submit. Vansanga is reported to have absconded. The Political Officer contemplates making over Vansanga's village to Lalluova, after the fine and tribute have been paid. Momponga has come in, and has been ordered to supply coolies. All demands for Lushai coolies have so far been complied with, and provided no unforeseen contingencies arise, we ought to be ready to make a forward movement on or about the 4th proximo. It is most necessary that the terms from the Chiefs should be such as will deter them from a repetition of the attacks made last spring on Captain Shakespear by Vansanga's people and the attacks on the Demagiri-Lungleh line of posts. Those Chiefs more deeply implicated than others should be the more sharply dealt with.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT CROP.

The following is the first General Memorandum on the Wheat Crop for the season 1892-93 :—

Area.—Information is incomplete for Bombay, but up to the 5th December the area under the crop was estimated at 2,312,000 acres and sowings were at that date still continuing. In both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab the area is estimated to be about 5 per cent. over that of last year. In the latter province the area under the present crop is estimated at 6,512,700 acres, which is not up to the average of the last five years. Sowings were, however, going on, and it is not improbable that the next report may show an increase in the area as now stated. In the Central Provinces the area sown is larger than usual.

Condition and prospects.—In Bombay condition is fair to good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh germination has been generally very fair, but there as well as in the Punjab the success of the crop depends mainly upon the winter rains. In the Central Provinces prospects are exceedingly good. Owing to the heavy October rains there is plenty of moisture in the ground, making the crop almost independent of the winter rains. In Berar the season is favourable, and the crop will be a good one if no damage is caused by rain or frosts hereafter.

Information regarding the wheat crop in Bengal is not yet available.

WINTER OILSEEDS.

The following is the first General Memorandnm on the Winter Oilseeds Crop of the season 1892-93 :—

In Bombay the area under linseed is below that of last year, and the condition of the crop is good to middling. Rapeseed on the other hand is expected to show a considerable increase in area owing to the favourable season ; condition is fair to good. Both linseed and rapeseed have germinated well in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the prospects are so far very good. The area under both crops is estimated at almost the same figure as last year. In the Punjab the area under rapeseed is estimated at 576,200 acres, or 3 per cent. below the area of last year. The prospects of the crop are uncertain and depend much on the chance of rain, and the absence of insects and unfavourable winds at a later period. Linseed promises favourably in the Central Provinces, and if the crop escapes rust it is expected to yield well. In Berar the crop is doing well and a fair outturn is anticipated if present favourable conditions continue. The area under mustard in Assam is more extensive than last year and prospects are good.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DEC. 13.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

GEN. C. B. FALLER (late Bombay), on the unemployed supernumerary list, to be Col.-Commandant, vice Gen. G. P. Sealy (late Bombay), deceased.

Second Lt. J. H. Lawrence-Archer is seconded for service as a probationer in the Indian Staff Corps.

HALF PAY.

Lt.-Col. E. Wighton, R.A., from the Indian Ordnance Department to be Lt.-Col. The dates of promotion to half pay of the undermentioned officers are altered as stated against their names :—Lt.-Col. E. M. Baker to Oct. 12, 1892 ; Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. J. Playfair to Oct. 15, 1892. The undermentioned Majs. to be Lt.-Cols. :—T. G. Clery, from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians) ; W. R. Wynter, from 2nd Dragoon Guards ; G. E. B. Beale-Brown, from 18th Hussars.

MEMORANDA.

Col. (Local Brig.-Gen.) Sir W. F. Butler, K.C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Col. on the Staff Commanding the Garrison at Alexandria, to be Maj.-Gen. vice Sir H. P. Ewart, K.C.B., retired.

Lt.-Col. and Col. G. W. C. Rothe, half pay, R.A., retires on retired pay.

Lt.-Col. P. C. Yorke, half pay, retires on full pay.

The undermentioned Lt.-Cols., half pay, retire on retired pay :—T. G. Clery, W. R. Wynter, G. E. B. Beale-Browne.

Dep. Commis. and Hon. Lt. D. Mootham, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Capt.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col. W. W. Pemberton is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

THE P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The fifty-second annual general meeting was held on Dec. 9, at Leadenhall-street. Sir Thomas Sutherland, M. P. (chairman), said that considering the state of trade, and the enormous and almost ominous decline in the export and import trade, amounting altogether to something like £25,000,000, he trusted that they would consider a dividend of 5 per cent. on their Preferred and 10 per cent. on their Deferred Stock was satisfactory. (Applause.) This was after making a liberal provision for renewals, repairs and maintenance of their fleet. They had charged during the past year £256,946 under the head of depreciation, and had also charged to revenue account £250,000 for repairs, renewals and improvements. The revenue this year showed a decrease of £77,000 when compared with that of 1891, and, as compared with 1890, amounted to a difference of £156,999. However, it happened that they had also had a diminution in the expenditure of £80,000, so that on the balance the year 1892 was actually about £3,000 better than 1891 ; £40,000 of this was in the cost of coal, the second cause of saving being in the insurance charges, which only amounted to £6,000. The loss of the Bokhara would come in the next accounts. They had to report a decline of £10,000 in the passenger revenue. In 1880 their passenger traffic amounted to £592,000, and in 1892 it amounted to £931,000, an increase of £340,000 in that period. While during the last ten years the cargo capacity of their ships had been increased 50 per cent., the increase in their freight earnings had not amounted to 10 per cent., the difference in the rate of freights this year as compared with ten years ago being about 40 per cent. He was glad to say that they had carried more passengers this year than last, although their revenue had been £10,000 less, owing to the shorter distances passengers had travelled, and to the fact that the return ticket system was one which tended somewhat rapidly to increase. On the whole, the difference in their revenue as between the present and last year was entirely owing to the great commercial collapse in the Australian colonies. He did not think that in any part of the world—not even the Argentine Republic—had the commercial crisis been so severe as it had been in some of the Australian colonies, especially in the colony of Victoria. He had no doubt that this "eclipse," if he might use the expression, was merely temporary ; but it had affected their traffic, both in goods and passengers, to a very large extent, and if their resources in other directions had not, happily, been somewhat elastic, they would have felt even more severely the effects of the severe crisis which Australia had been passing through. They had had an excess of £1,400 in their freight revenue as compared with last year, owing to what he would call adventitious causes. He regretted not being able to give them an assurance that any immediate improvement was in view in this particular department of their business—on the contrary, he greatly regretted to say that since they closed their accounts in September the freight returns had been more depressed than they were even at any period last year. They closed their annual accounts in September, but in order to bring their foreign returns into the accounts at that date, they closed their accounts at all their foreign agencies in July ; and since July freights on nearly every one of their lines, but more especially at such great centres of trade as Bombay and Calcutta, has reached a lower depth than since steamers were invented, to his knowledge. Within the last twenty-four hours they had received a telegram from Calcutta (in reply to one which they had sent asking whether it was not possible to obtain a higher rate than they were obtaining) to the effect that shippers actually found it impossible to complete and fulfil the engagements they had entered into to ship ordinary cargo in the company's steamers and other vessels at the low rate of 10s. a ton. This would convey a sufficiently vivid idea of the condition of things with which they had to contend at the present moment, and he was sorry to say that this state of affairs was not compensated by any improvement in the outward trade. At that time last year he stated, as a general indication, which it was, of the condition of outward business generally—because the shipments of coal to India were upon an enormous scale—that the rate at which they had actually engaged freight for the company's coal was 9s. 6d a ton on the average of the year, but he found that on the average of this year their coal freights had worked out, not at 9s. 6d., but at the lamentable figure of 9s. 3d. a ton. A remarkable feature in connection with this matter was that, with less competition this year than in 1891, they had still had lower rates. That time last year, he stated, that the tonnage which passed through the Suez Canal in 1891 was 12,217,986 tons, being an increase during the preceding twelve months of 2,500,000 tons ; but during the present year—or, rather, the first eleven months of it—so far from the traffic through the Suez Canal having been maintained, there had been an actual diminution of 1,200,000 odd tons. They therefore had this result—that with fewer ships they still had lower rates prevailing, and the inference was, of course, obvious that trade was bad or had been bad. This was sufficiently borne out by the trade returns to which he had referred, and which, when analysed so far as the Eastern trade was concerned, showed a decline greater in proportion for that trade than for the trade for the rest of the world. He assured them that if freights were not favourable it was certainly not from any want of enterprise on the part of shippers and ship-owners in endeavouring to stimulate commerce by every means in their power. When he first joined their service the only cargo their company "condescended" to carry homewards from the East was specie, silk, and indigo, and they charged £34 a ton for silk, but "only" £20 on indigo. They would like a little more of this at the present time, if they could get it, but in the present day the number and variety of articles they carried had considerably extended. From specie and silk they had gone to frozen mutton ; from tea they had extended to apples and butter ; and from indigo they had gone on to frozen kangaroo—a very great delicacy, he believed, when properly understood and appreciated. (Laughter.) They had had to deduct from their revenue this year £154,648 for loss by exchange. He might be told, perhaps, that there was a certain incongruity in keeping their accounts in rupees at the exchange of 2s., and in dollars at the exchange of 4s. 2d., seeing that silver had fallen for many years past by—first 20 per cent., then 30 per cent., and latterly 40 per cent. ; but, in the first place, they had in their company what Lord Rosebery described at the Foreign Office the other day as a "continuity of moral policy," and, in the next place, it was very convenient for them to have a system by which they were able to institute a rigorous comparison between the returns of one year and another over a considerable period. But no matter at what rate of exchange they might have kept their accounts in the year 1891, they would have been compelled to present this result for the year 1892—that the loss on exchange in 1892 was upwards of £50,000 heavier than it was in the year 1891. Out of that no system of accounts could possibly have helped them in any way. As shareholders in the P. and O. Company they were all necessarily tainted somewhat with the "bimetallic heresy," to whatever extent they might be worshippers of the golden calf in all other respects; but they frankly admitted also, as shareholders, that there had been in all probability some countervailing advantages from the great depreciation of silver. They believed it had served in a considerable degree as a stimulus to the exports both from India and China ; but the question they were anxiously considering that day was How far, in the teeth of the great uncertainty with respect to this currency, the present state of affairs might possibly be preserved ; how far and how long it would be, in fact, before the internal circulation of those countries became tainted in consequence of the external depreciation of the currency in which they dealt. There were signs and indications not wanting at the present moment that this great uncertainty tended most seriously to paralyse the export and the import trade of the Far East. He would not attempt for a single moment to dogmatise upon a subject of this kind, because no one knew better than he that international ratio of exchange and lunacy were well known in certain quarters to go hand-in-hand together—(laughter)—but he did say this—that it was an exceedingly disagreeable fact to them to have to report an additional loss by exchange of £50,000 in one year. He feared, too, that unless something could be done in connection with the silver question they would have a greater loss to report next year. They had added three new vessels to their fleet during the past year at a cost of £209,000, but their ships stood at a gross cost in the balance-sheet—as written down by the appropriations they had made to depreciations—of £10 11s. per ton, or deducting their cash reserves, their ships stood at a net cost of £6 7s. per ton. They were well satisfied with the performance and with the promise—which was more important at the present time even than the performance—of the vessels they had recently added to their fleet. They had a disappointment on the outward voyage (her first voyage) of the Himalaya to Bombay in consequence of "hot bearings," but on her run home last week to Brindisi she easily managed ; so that the mails were delivered in London from Bombay in a little over thirteen days, which was bringing us very near to India. In doing this, however, the Himalaya was steaming well within her proper speed, and she and her sister ship—the Australia—would do much better than this before long. As far as they could judge, all the cargo vessels which they had added to their fleet were likely to fulfil the purpose for which they were intended ; and in connection with the shipbuilding question he would only add one item of information, which he thought would be interesting to them. They would remember that within the last twenty years they had never asked for any fresh capital ; on the contrary, they had paid off their £800,000 of debentures, and recently they also paid off £600,000 of share capital. Nevertheless, and in spite of this reduction in their capital of nearly £1,500, they built in the past twenty years altogether 240,000 tons of steam shipping of the highest class at a cost of £6,510,000. He ventured to say that the figures, looked at altogether, were even somewhat remarkable ; and he thought that, at all events, their company could never be charged with a want of enterprise. He also ventured to add that the company was never in a better position than it was to-day to carry out any forward policy, whatever it might be, that was necessary for their interests. Referring to the loss of the Bokhara, which was, he said, undoubtedly the saddest incident in the company's history, for anything like a serious loss of life had happily been almost entirely absent from such casualties as had befallen their vessels, they had fifty or more steamers always in commission and running at high rates of speed a distance of over 2,500,000 miles in the course of a year. It would not be denied that in the fifty or sixty years of the company's history their commanders and officers had been eminently successful in guarding the lives and property entrusted to their care. (Hear, hear.) In the case of the Bokhara the commander was a man in the prime of life, being only forty-one years of age, and no man in their service was better equipped, both physically and mentally, to be at a post of danger. In fact, Capt. Sams was a splendid seaman, and had won for himself in an exceptional degree their confidence. In the hands of such a man they knew in times of peril everything that the skill of an excellent seaman could accomplish would have been done, and when the ship was lost they could only ascribe the disaster to the act of God—to use the well-known words inscribed on every shipping contract, signifying that for which no man could be held responsible. The strength of the ship was shown by the fact that when rendered helpless by the loss of her steam power, and when, therefore, she was at the mercy of one of the worst storms he had ever read of, she remained perfectly staunch and seaworthy. The engineers were engaged quietly in relighting their fires, and the ship would have been out of danger in an hour or two had she not struck on a rock which was far out of her course but towards which she had been driven by the terrific force of the wind. In conclusion, he paid a high tribute to the captain, officers, and crew for the noble manner in which they had performed their duty, and, after expressing the great regret and sorrow of the Board, and every man and woman connected with the company, not for the loss of the ship, but for those who had perished and those who had been so unhappily bereaved he moved the adoption of the report and accounts. The Earl of Leven and Melville seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The dividends recommended were then declared ; and the auditors' remuneration having been increased to 50gs. each per annum, a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BENGAL DOOARS RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The report states that the chief engineer in India anticipates being able to open the line for passenger traffic in April next, and it is hoped that the greater portion will be open for goods traffic at an earlier date.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The report states that the active construction of the line has now been fairly started. Shareholders continue to avail themselves of the privilege of paying up in full, and on Nov. 30 the balance of capital outstanding on 42,596 shares was £340,768. Subject to the confirmation of the shareholders a dividend for the half-year will be declared at the rate of 3½ per cent., per annum, payable out of the guaranteed interest receivable from the Secretary of State.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting was held at Gresham House on Dec. 14. Gen. C. H. Dickens (Chairman) said the continued fall in the value of the rupee was an important matter to all Indian undertakings, and under the circumstance they could not expect the Government to enter into any new railway constructions. The company's receipts had been affected by the silver crisis. The expenses were kept down as much as possible. Owing to the fall in exchange they were only enabled to pay a dividend beyond the guaranteed interest of 9s. per cent. per £100 stock, against 10s. at the corresponding period of last year.—The report was adopted, and the dividend declared.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The total net revenue for the past year was Rs. 13,26,411, while the interest charges, including 3 per cent. on the capital of the Government and the company were Rs. 12,11,072, showing a surplus of Rs. 1,15,339. The company's share of the surplus was Rs. 20,777, and the equivalent of the extra ¼ per cent. paid for the six months on the capital of £100,000 amounted to Rs. 38,323, leaving a deficiency of Rs. 17,546, which was made up out of the Government proportion of the surplus.

THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting was held on Dec. 13, at Winchester House. Sir R. Meade (chairman) said the main expenditure on capital account for haf-year undor review had been £34,181 for rolling-stock, including ten new locomotives. The ratio of expenses, after deducting special renewals, was 46 per cent. In response to an invitation from the Government of India, the Board offered to work the Bezwada-Coconada section of the East Coast State Railway, now under construction, on the same terms as those on which the Bezwada Extension Railway is at present worked. About ninety miles of this section would, it was anticipated, be opened for traffic in February, 1893, and the Government of India had recently intimated its acceptance of the company's offer in so far as that portion is concerned.—The report and accounts were adopted.

JHANZIE TEA ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

The managing agents have issued notice to the shareholders stating that the usual interim dividend of 4 per cent. per annum, being 4s. per share, will be paid on the account of 1892 crop on Dec. 15.

ASSAM RAILWAYS AND TRADING (LIMITED).

An interim dividend has been declared at 6s. per share on the preference "A" shares, payable on Dec. 23, as against 8s. for the corresponding period last year, the decrease being caused, it is stated, by the fall in the rate of exchange and the depression of trade in the port of Calcutta.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) (LIMITED).

The sixth ordinary general meeting was held at Winchester House on Dec. 14. Mr. G. H. M. Batten (Chairman) said the year had been very busy. They had had to carry on the business of a large and growing coal industry, as well as prospecting operations, over a very wide field, hampered by ignorance of the terms on which they were to work and the royalties which they would have to pay. In addition to this they had had the great labour involved in placing before the arbitrator all the facts and arguments connected with the Singareni Coal-field, and with the terms of the concession, which formed the basis of the lease for which they had applied. The prospects of their colleries, judged by the knowledge of their present condition, justified the Board in believing that the Singareni Coal-field would fully meet all the requirements made on it. When the lease was settled they would be in a position to know the prices which they could afford to accept, with a view to extending the market and increasing the profits of the company. Lord Herschell, having accepted the position of arbitrator, the terms of the reference were agreed, and the first sitting took place on Dec. 2, 1891. They would not discuss the matter further at present. The report was adopted.

IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

The third ordinary general meeting was held at the City Terminus Hotel on Dec. 12. Mr. W. Keswick (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said the gross profits for the period ended Sept. 20 last amounted to £117,009, to which has been added £3,109, brought forward from last year, making a total of £120,119, out of which, after deducting expenses, there remained a balance of £74,129, out of which the directors had paid an interim dividend of 5 per cent., and now recommended a final distribution at the same rate. The number of accounts opened up had largely increased during the year under review. The note circulation was not increasing so rapidly as they had hoped, but still it made progress, as the comparison was £55,450 as against £28,334, whilst, by the latest mail advices, the amount had risen to £67,000. The bank was, as it were, taking root in the country, and was becoming to the people and indispensable institution. Whether political trouble would arise to affect them he could not say but any measures of the kind were as likely to affect them beneficially as adversely. The motion was seconded by Mr. Geoffrey Glyn, and carried. Maj.-Gen. Gordon, late Oriental and Military Secretary, afterwards gave an interesting account of the future prospects of the country.

The report of Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the United States Navy, states that nineteen vessels have been built during the present Administration, and that eighteen others are in course of construction. The new nickel-steel armour is described as superior to any produced in Europe, and the Secretary expects Great Britain will adopt the process.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

DINNER AND PRESENTATION TO SIR WM. WEDDERBURN.

The dinner and presentation given by the Liberals of North Ayrshire to Sir Wm. Wedderburn, Bart., in Kilmarnock on Saturday, Dec. 10, was a most successful function. To the dinner, which was held in the Art Gallery, at least 150 gentlemen sat down. Mr. R. W. Knox, of Moorpark, occupied the chair, and the company otherwise included, besides the honoured guest, Mr. Eugene Wason, M.P. ; Mr. John Wilson, M.P.; Mr. Gilbert Beith, M.P. ; Mr. W. D. M'Jannet, Provost M'Lelland, Kilmarnock ; Bailie Graham, Glasgow ; Mr. Robert Mackie. Stewarton (croupier) ; Mr. Arthur Guthrie, and Mr. William M'Dowall, Ardrossan ; Bailie Miller, Saltcoats ; ex-Baillie Little, Kilmarnock ; Mr. Jas. Guthrie, solicitor, Kilmarnock ; Councillor Gibson, Kilmarnock ; County Councillor Young, Hurlford ; Mr. Alexander Morton, of Gowanbank ; Mr. Wm. Somerville, of Halket ; Mr. Thomas Clark, Largs, Liberal secretary for North Ayrshire ; Major Emslie, Ardrossan ; County Councillor Watt, Kilmaurs ; Provost Simpson, Kilwinning ; Mr. John Low, Kilbirnie ; Mr. Laird, Kilmarnock ; Mr. George Kirkhope, Dalry ; ex-Provost Paton, Largs ; ex-Bailie Young, Newmilns ; Mr. Gorrie, Saltcoats ; Mr Higgins, Beith ; Dr. Kinnier, Saltcoats ; Mr. Melville, Beith, and others. Mr. Clark, the secretary, intimated apologies from the Right Hon. H. C. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War, who is hon. president of the North Ayrshire Central Liberal Association ; the Hon. J.B. Balfour, Q.C., Lord Advocate; Mr. George Elder of Knock Castle; Mr. Williamson, M. P., Kilmarnock Burghs; Mr. Birkmyre, M.P., Ayr Burghs ; Capt. Sinclair, M.P., Dumbartonshire ; Mr. Dunn, M.P., Paisley ; Mr. Shaw, M.P. ; Councillor Morton, Kilmarnock ; Mr. Jas. Miller, Seamill ; Mr. Wm. Robertson, Ayr ; Mr. Brownlie, Monkcastle ; Mr. J. J. Kerr, Helensburgh ; Mr. Bailey, Ardrossan. The Secretary for War wrote:—"War Office, 17th Nov., 1892.—I have delayed for a day or two replying to your note in order to be more certain of my movements before answering. I am sorry to find that it will not be possible for me to come to North Ayrshire on the 10th of December. I should have had great pleasure in taking part in the recognition you propose to make of Sir W. Wedderburn's services. There is no one of whom I have a higher opinion as an honest and sound-thinking politician, and in this I do not think I am influenced by my warm personal regard for him. I am equally sorry for him, because he had not obtained the seat for North Ayrshire, and for you, that you have not secured him for your member.—Believe me, yours very truly, H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN. The Lord Advocate wrote:—"Lord Advocate's Chambers, Edinburgh, 28th Nov., 1892.—I am very sorry indeed that I cannot have the pleasure of accepting the kind invitation of my North Ayrsire friends, to be present at the dinner to be given to Sir William Wedderburn, in Kilmarnock, on 10th Dec., owing to my other engagements for that day. If it had been in my power to be with you on that occasion, I would have been very glad, as it would have afforded me the opportunity not only of taking part in a gathering intended to express the high appreciation of Sir William Wedderburn, and the gallant manner in which he conducted the contest, but also of meeting many old friends. Believe me, yours very truly, J. B. BALFOUR." The loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honoured. Mr. Robert Mackie then proposed "The Houses of Parliament," and Mr. Gilbert Beith, M.P., replied. Mr W. D. M'Jannet gave "Her Majesty's Ministers," after which the chairman made the presentation, which consisted of a cheque for £250 and an address enclosed in a handsome silver casket. The Chairman explained that every district, every town, he might say every hamlet had contributed its portion. It is five years and a very little more, he went on to say, since it was my privilege in this room, on behalf of the North Ayrshire Central Liberal Association, to propose for its acceptance that Sir William Wedderburn should be the adopted candidate for the suffrages of North Ayrshire, and on that occasion he was unanimously accepted as the candidate. The history of that time I need not attempt to recapitulate. I believe that with very few exceptions all here have acted their part since then on Sir Willam's behalf and on their own behalf ; and I think I may safely say that the only regrettable incident in the whole period was the unfortunate result. (Applause.) In his defeat we have lost the services of a gentleman who would have carried us nearest his heart, and have striven perpetually to work in our interests ; and, you, sir, I regret to say, have lost the opportunity of working in a higher sphere in the interests of those whom you are so very anxious, so very able, and so very willing to serve. But my friends, defeat is never sent for nothing ; and now it is our duty to learn the lesson of defeat. Why was it that we were beaten ? Was our organisation defective ? I think I may say that here, and during the whole contest, we had workers from and in every little hamlet. Did our friends prove false? We can count 4898 negative answers. Did the fault lie with our candidate ? Even his political opponents confess the reverse. (Applause.) Is North Ayrshire a Tory constituency ? History and these same 4898 votes prove the reverse. Then, how is it that we were beaten ? We hear a great deal, especially just now, from across the Border of priestly interference and priestly coercion. (Laughter.) Did the Auld Kirk stand aloof at the late election ? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Was the manse not the committee rooms of a political party ? Were even the pulpits kept clear of political violence ? And where do the taunts come from in regard to priestly interference in Ireland ? Were the Primrose Leagues special in their demonstrations ? Were the demonstrations at Kelburn, Eglinton, and elsewhere any more irreproachable than those that we have read about in connection with recent elections ? (Hear, hear, and applause.) Was "the trade" less vigorous in its efforts here than it was at Cirencester and elsewhere ? I wonder whether on the polling day there was any treating or not ? (Hear, hear.) Was there any illegal driving, I wonder, in North Ayrshire ? Rumour says something about it, but I will not speak of that. I wonder if those furnaces that flare up during the night and day were twined into a balmy and healthy political influence, and I wonder if the underground workings have ceased to undermine. (Laughter and applause.) It is small consolation to refer to these matters now. We are beaten. I hope there is in us sufficient strength and courage to take our beating like men. (Hear, hear.) There is one thing—we have reason to be hopeful. Our organisation is as good to-day as ever it was. I have named the number of our friends—they are 4898—in North Ayrshire, and our political opponents are compelled to treat us with respect. Our energy and our resources are not exhausted. (Hear, hear.) Our spirit is in evidence before me, a Liberal Government, in whose leader we place implicit confidence guides our destinies and our policy. (Applause.) The condition of Ireland, have we not been told on the highest authority within the last few hours, is more peaceful than it was under the boasted Balfour. (Applause.) And we are living in the prospect of legislation in connection with Home Rule, with Disestablishment, with Registration, and many other reforms in the immediate future, the result of which will be to place our party in an immeasurably better position and with better spirits, and to secure, come when it will, in North Ayrshire, the return of the Liberal candidate at next election. (Applause.) The Chairman read the address, which was thus worded :—

To Sir William Wedderburn, Bart,
Meredith, Gloucestershire.

Dear Sir.—In order to mark our high appreciation of your valuable services to the party in North Ayrshire previous to, and during the recent General Election, we beg your acceptance of this address and casket.

Through no fault of yours the result of that election was not as we expected. Your warm sympathy with the toiling masses, your earnest advocacy of advanced Liberalism, your gentleness and high moral qualities which drew our hearts to you, and even commanded the admiration of your political opponents, failed to overcome the allied forces arrayed against you, and to secure a majority in a constituency in which you were opposed by a local candidate, backed by strong social influences. We deeply regret the disappointment to you personally, and this feeling is deepened when we remember how much you friends and sympathisers in India hoped from your presence in Parliament.

It would have been a great pleasure to us had you been willing to accept a more valuable token of our esteem and regard ; but with that generosity and self-denial, so like yourself, you have asked that the sum subscribed be devoted to educational and organising purposes.

Signed in name, and on behalf of the Liberal Party of north Ayrshire.

R. W. KNOX, Chairman.

10th December 1892.

In presenting Sir William with this address enclosed in a silver casket and the cheque for £250, the Chairman stated—I wish personally to say that in you the electors of North Ayshire found a man of noble aspirations, of high and generous sympathies, of cultivated intelligence and enlightened zeal, of a firm will, and of continued and constant effort for the good of your fellow-man, and they found they had the same man whom the people of India after 27 years of personal and intimate acquaintance sent to us with showers of blessings on his head. (Enthusiastic applause, which culminated in the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow.")

Sir William Wedderburn, in acknowledging the presentation, said—It is difficult for me to express my sense of your great goodness towards me both to-day and during the past few years. I deeply regret that we failed to win this seat, and I lament those shortcomings on my part which contributed to that failure. ("No, no.") But, for all that, I cannot look back without pleasure, and may, I say, without pride, to the five years of my connection with North Ayrshire, from the day referred to by your chairman on which, in this very room, you were good enough to invite me to be the candidate of this important constituency up to this day, when you have shown me your crowning kindness, and have come together in such numbers and assured me in those cordial terms that you were satisfied I did my best for the good cause. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I shall never forget the 15th of July, when I came and met some of you in a room just over the way, and the fatal 484 had been declared against us ; but at that time you met me without a word, nay without a look of reproach, however bitter your disppointment might be. I think a defeated candidate on such an occasion has his memory turned back to ancient classic times, and remembers the good old custom of the Carthaginians to sacrifice their unsuccessful generals. (Laughter.) However, you received me not as severe judges but as good Samaritans. In my journey from Jerusalem to Jericho I had fallen among Tories and, metaphorically speaking, I had been stripped and wounded, and they had left me half-dead, but you, gentlemen, took me up and bound up my wounds; and now, still metaphorically speaking, you have completed my cure by pouring in wine and oil. (Laughter and applause.) As I said, I deeply regret the result of this election. It is, indeed grievous that this great, free county of Ayrshire should not be going solid for the good cause—(hear, hear,)—and, what is most grievous of all is, it seems to me, that in some respects this blow has come from the hands of the people themselves, because we cannot disguise the fact—there is no use disguising the fact—that we should not have been beaten unless there had been a large working man's vote given against us. Now, is it not strange that such men should be found to hug their chains ? They are the chief sufferers from the abuses, that we desire to remove, and yet here they are found supporting these very abuses. We are all familiar with Macaulay's New Zealander, who is supposed to be sitting in future ages on the ruins of St. Paul's, looking back upon faded and fallen splendour; and, I think, that in all his retrospect he'll not see a sadder spectacle than a Scottish working man voting Tory. (Applause.) In the name of common-sense why should any working man vote Tory ? Are his wages too good, are his hours of labour too short, is his position too secure, is his home too comfortable, is the provision for his old age too complete ? I don't think there are any of those conditions in which he might not be a little improved. What do these men do to improve his condition ? With the one great weapon—the vote—which has been put into their hands by the Liberal party they strike their friends. What do these men do with their vote? They can find nothing better to do with it than to bolster up this old fabric of privilege and monopoly. (Applause.) I say, gentlemen, that is not the way to improve the condition of the people, and therefore I rejoice that you are going to make a special effort of political education to open men's eyes, to let them see the difference between the Liberal party and the Tory party, to make them understand that the Liberal party is the party for a Government of the people, by the people for the people, a party that believes the resources of the public should be used for the benefit of the whole community ; and they should understand that the Tory party—no very great blame to them—are the party that wish to keep the advantages that they have already got—the advantages which enable them to sit and enjoy the fruits of other men's labours. (Hear, hear.) As regards my own personal feelings, my desire to enter public life is because this feeling of the terrible inequality of condition in this world weighs upon my mind. I have seen and felt it among the toiling masses in India, and I have seen and felt it among the toiling masses at home. What the exact remedy is it is not for me to say, but what I wish to do is to give a hand to help on all the good and practical measures which have been proposed by the men who know where the shoe pinches. (Applause.) It is a terrible thing in this country, this great corrupting luxury on the one side and this excessive squalor on the other. There's no use saying "We are not our brother's keeper," for we are our brother's keeper, and I say it is a mean and scandalous thing that the rich and powerful who have got everything this world can give them should lend their wealth and influence to oppose those moderate reforms which would do so much to improve the condition of their suffering brethren. (Applause.) In conclusion, Sir William warmly acknowledged the gifts he had received and the kind feelings which had prompted them.

The toasts which followed were "The Liberal Party," proposed by Bailie Graham and replied to by Mr. John Wilson, M.P. ; Liberal Party in North and South Ayrshire," proposed by Provost M'Lelland and replied to by Mr. Eugene Wason, M.P.; "The Committee," proposed by Mr. Somerville ; and responded to by Mr. Thomas Clark ; "The Chairman," and The Croupier : and thanks to the speakers proposed by Mr. Guthrie, Ardrossan.

A PAINFUL STORY.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON SENT TO AN ASYLUM.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM WATSON, the poet whose "Lachrymæ Musarum" upon the death of Lord Tennyson, and other lyrical works, have recently attracted much attention, was on Dec. 12 brought before Aldermen Wellman and Cantrell, at the Windsor Guildhall, upon the charge of being a dangerous lunatic. Mr. Robinson Watson attended the proceedings on behalf of his brother.

The "Standard" says that about twelve years ago Mr. Watson met with a disappointment in a love affair, and this induced, for a time, a strong suicidal mania. The care and attention of his friends, combined with a visit to Algiers, restored his reason, and since then he has been engaged in literary pursuits. He was recommended to Mr. Gladstone for a pension on the Civil List, and he was quite recently offered a grant of £200 from the Royal Bounty Fund. His literary success and the highly favourable notice accorded to his later compositions seem to have unhinged his mind. Towards the close of the week the last mail left he left his residence in Royal terrace, Southend, and went to Windsor. Several irrational telegrams received by his friends in America and elsewhere caused Mr. Robinson Watson to follow his brother to Windsor, where they both remained till Sunday (11th ult.) when the poet proposed that they should walk together to Laleham churchyard, near Staines, in order to visit Matthew Arnold's grave. Mr. Robinson Watson endeavoured to dissuade his brother from his purpose, as Laleham is about ten miles from Windsor. They, however, walked to Virginia Water, and back to the Long Walk, where Mr. William Watson asked his brother to walk behind him, and they proceeded in this manner, shortly after four o'clock in the afternoon, up the avenue towards the Castle. About this time the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and one of the Princesses left the Sovereign's entrance to the Palace for an airing in the Great Park. They left the pivate grounds by the Cambridge Lodge Gate and were driving down the Long Walk when Mr. Watson stepped in front of the carriage and held up his hand. The coachman pulled up abruptly, in order not to run over him, when Mr. Watson walked back to speak to the occupants of the carriage. He was speedily arrested, and taken to the police-room at Henry VIII.'s Gate. He was subsequently handed over to Superintendent Armour, the chief of the Windsor police, as an insane person. It was almost dusk at the time, and the whole affair was over so quickly that Mr. Watson's brother knew nothing of what had happened, till he reached the hotel at which they were staying, and found that his brother had not arrived. Mr. Robinson Watson had planned to take his brother to London next morning. On being asked why he stopped the carriage, Mr. Watson said he did so because he wanted to see if one of the two leading Royal personages was in it. Superintendent Armour thereupon conveyed him to the Old Windsor Union. Mr. Watson told Superintendent Armour that Milton was Samson re-incarnated ; that he (Mr. Watson) was the re-incarnation of Milton ; that during the night messages had been flashed by lightning into his room, and that Delilah had been re-incarnated to tempt him. He had, he said, certain important matters that must come out, and was in communication with people in India and Africa. Dr. Ellison, after a careful examination, said he considered Mr. Watson to be of unsound mind, and a person who should be placed under proper care and treatment. He was on Dec. 13 removed to Stone Lunatic Asylum, near Aylesbury. An intimate friend of Mr. Watson (Mr. James Bromley), writing in the 'Times," attributes the more immediate cause of "a prior suicidal tendency" to the excessive use of chloral to allay insomnia.

The "Daily Chronicle" says :—"The sad story about Mr. William Watson will be read with deep regret by all friends of English letters. His poems have exhibited not only great originality of conception and beauty of construction, but they have been chiefly noteworthy—and it is this that has won for them such universal admiration—for a peculiar restraint and sanity of thought. The calamity which has overtaken their writer is the very last that would have been deemed possible by his readers. His 'Wordsworth's Grave' gained for him at once a unique place among the younger poets, and his very beautiful ode upon the death of the Poet Laureate was regarded as worthy of a place among the great memorial tributes of English literature. For our part we prefer to regard Mr. Watson's illness as a temporary aberration due to the effect upon a very sensitive mind of the excitement consequent upon his great success, and the suddenness of the public recognition for which he has striven so long. He himself has written :—

Bitter the task, year by inglorious year,
Of suitor at the world's reluctant ear.

And now that the ear is only too willing to listen, the melodious voice must perforce be silent for a time. In one of his poems about himself the following lines occur :—

Few friends are mine, though many wights there be
Who, meeting oft a phantasm that makes claim
To be myself, and hath my face and name,
And whose thin fraud I wink at privily,
Account this light impostor very me.

And we will look upon the man whose misfortune we publish to-day with so much regret as being this 'light impostor,' and await with hope the restoration of the poet that we knew and admired."

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

An officer in India complains that I have been too gentle with the Government of that country in regard to the pay grievance. He calls my attention to para. 347 of the Indian Army regulations, which provides that when English pay is issued with Indian allowances, it shall be converted at the rate of 2. 6d. per rupee ; so that, at the present rate of exchange, officers are really robbed of 50 per cent. of their legitimate pay. I am under the impression that I have said this pretty clearly, but I have no objection to say it again, or to go on saying it until this barefaced swindle is stopped.

I take the following from a letter which recently appeared in the "Bombay Gazette." It seems to point to something decidedly rotten in the principles on which promotion is dispensed in the Bombay Army :—

> Out of seven Bombay Cavalry Commandants three have not qualified for Staff employ, under para. 331, A. R. India, Vol. II.
>
> The same can be said of one Cavalry Second-in-Command.
>
> Regarding Infantry :—There are no less than ten Commandants of Infantry who have not qualified for Staff employ, and there are thirteen Commanding Officers of Infantry who have no musketry certificates (N.B., some recently appointed).
>
> All the Infantry Officers holding the appointment of Second-in-Command have qualified for Staff employ ; but there are sixteen of the aforesaid (some of them recently appointed officiating Commandants) who have no musketry certificates.

It may be, for anything I know to the contrary, that there is some connection between the facts set out above, and a bitter growl which reaches me from Bombay against an attempt now being made to force all officers in the Poona Division, regardless of rank, and including even Field Officers, to go through the musketry course. But it is a somewhat singular fact that neither the General (who, although the Division is mainly composed of Infantry, is a British Cavalry Officer), the Assistant-Adjutant-General (who is an Artillery Officer), nor the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (who is a Native Cavalry Officer) has ever gone through the course. As every military man is well aware, it is a very unreasonable, and, in some cases, a cruel thing, to make middle-aged officers submit to this training, and the attempt to enforce it has already cost the Division the resignation of one excellent officer of twenty-four years' service. That officers should have a through musketry training is, I suppose, desirable, but the proper time for them to acquire it is at the commencement of their military career, not at the latter end.

The mail from India brings me some discreditable facts respecting the late voyage of the troopship "Euphrates." Owing to the "Jumna" being laid up, for some questionable reason the ship left England on September 2, and encountered insufferably hot weather in the Red Sea and the tropics. At Suez the thermometer registered 143 deg. in the engine-room, 109 deg. on the bridge, 96 deg. in the Captain's cabin. There were on board 51 officers, 11 officers' wives, 1,115 men, 54 women and 53 children, in all 1,284 passengers, besides the crew, and it will surprise no one to hear that as the result of the heat and the crowding, there was an alarming amount of sickness. The cases under treatment on September 18 numbered 114. For some reason—possibly to make room for more passengers—the number of stokers carried was reduced from 60 to 45, and, to make up the deficiency, volunteers were called for first at 1s. a day, afterwards in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, at 1s. 6d. Of course, the boys from the drafts going out who responded to this invitation very soon had enough of it, for it is notorious that the toughest European can hardly stand the stokehole of a steam-ship in the Red Sea. When the "volunteers" declined to continue in this Inferno, some of them were made prisoners for refusing to work. Altogether, it must have been an agreeable introduction to his Indian exile for our friend Tommy Atkins.

It is a fortunate thing for the Admiralty, that the laws in regard to overcrowding are not enforceable at sea, otherwise someone at headquarters would get into trouble in connection with the present condition of H.M.S. 'Boadicea.' I understand that this vessel has at present a complement nearly one hundred in excess of the number she was designed to carry. A month ago there were upwards of thirty officers and men on the sick list from fever alone, and doubtless this deplorable state of things was, in a great measure, due to the scandalous overcrowding of the ship. Why so many hands should be packed into this particular craft is by no means clear for the 'Boadicea' is an absolute old tub, armed almost entirely with muzzle-loaders, and in the event of an emergency she would probably be unable either to fight or to run away.

A correspondent, whose name I cannot decipher, but who is, I have no doubt, an Anglo-Indian of wide experience, informs me that the remarks of a Bengal gentleman on the abolition of trial by jury, which I published last week, are "all bunkum." I have no doubt that he thinks—although too polite to say so—that my remarks are all bunkum too. He assures me that "one has only to watch a trial by jury in an Indian Court to convince him of the utter unsuitability of the jury system to that country." It was quite unnecessary to tell me this, as I myself said something very like it in last week's "Truth." I might have added that on several occasions I have commented on specific miscarriages of justice which have resulted from the eccentricities of native juries. But it is one thing to appreciate that trial by jury has not worked to perfection in India, and another to hold that natives should be absolutely at the mercy of English officials, and that a highly-valued right, which has been enjoyed for thirty years, should be abrogated by the stroke of an official pen, without an attempt to offer anything in its place.

MR. NAOROJI, M. P., ON INDIAN POLITICS.

MR. DADHABAI NAOROJI, M.P., on the 14th ult., at the Democratic Club, discoursed to the members on the subject of Indian politics. The chair was occupied by Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., and there was a large gathering of members, both ladies and gentlemen. Before the more special business of the evening Mrs. Grace Goodall on behalf of the members of the club, presented Mr. Naoroji with a large wreath formed of bay and laurel leaves, which presentation drew forth the unanimous applause of the meeting. In introducing the lecturer, the Chairman said that when the Indian people received the news of that presentation they would know that the heart of the British democracy responded to their desires and aspirations, and that the members of that club, at least, were not disposed to agree that a conquered people should necessarily remain in subjection to the conquerors.—Mr. Naoroji thanked the meeting for the presentation, which he considered to be one sign of the success of his struggles for the past four years. He said he had been borne up in his struggles by the conviction that the instinct of the British people was to do what was just, and so he never despaired, for he felt that however long he might have to struggle, justice would in the end be done. Coming to the subject of his lecture, Mr. Naoroji pointed out the benefits which Britain had conferred on India, which were summed up in the Indian National Congress. Certain social customs had been abolished, education fostered, and life and property secured, and now at the congress natives of all parts of India met and spoke to each other in the great English tongue, men who previously could not understand each others language. The great difficulty in regard to India was that of getting the English people to grasp the fundamental evil under which she suffered. She was under a foreign domination, under which no less than 150 millions of rupees were paid to European officials every year, and went out of the country, which money ought to go to the sustenance of the children of the soil. If India were governed under natural economic laws her productions, instead of being only equal to about 2*l.* per head per annum would greatly increase. Then the people would be able to purchase English goods, and thus would be opened up a market of 300 millions of people, and would entirely take away the cry of the unemployed in this country. They were moving heaven and earth to get a few millions of negroes with whom they could trade, while they had at hand a market of 300 millions, favourably disposed towards them if they only knew how to cultivate that market. Viceroys and finance ministers had again and again declared that India was one of the poorest countries in the world, but that ought not to be the case with a country capable of producing everything in the world, and under the administration of Great Britain. The cause was that all the higher positions in all avocations were occupied by Europeans ; they stayed in the country a certain number of years, and then left it, taking away what they had saved, and the experience they had gained, and India was the loser by all that, and all the money paid in pensions in addition. By allowing natives to qualify for and occupy these positions the money and experience would be kept in the country, and she would be so much the richer. When the charter of the East India Company was renewed in 1833 a clause was inserted in it which provided that no disability should exist in the service of his Majesty on account of race, creed, or colour. But that clause had been entirely ignored, and natives were restricted to the lowest branches of the service. By honourably carrying out the clause and allowing Indians to enter examinations simultaneously with Europeans, that state of things would be altered, for India would send up many more canditates and therefore, secure more of the prizes. By thus keeping experience and money in India the problem of her poverty and misery would be solved, both her material and moral condition would be improved, and Britain would also benefit by the larger trade she would be able to carry on with the greatest of her dependencies. If, however, Britons did not rightly grasp the question, and India remained under a foreign domination, all he would say was, "God save India," and he might add England, for India formed five-sixths of the British Empire, and anything disastrous to India would be disastrous to England. A short discussion followed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR FORBES, who occupies the enviable position of consulting electrical engineer to the greatest of modern electrical undertakings, the utilisation of the water power of the Niagara Falls, delivered a most interesting lecture on Wednesday night, at the Royal Society of Arts, and illustrated it with numerous photographs of the actual state of the works, many of which were taken by himself. Most people acquainted with this enterprise had supposed that the power of the Falls would be disseminated far and wide by means of electric wires, but the Cataract Construction Company has no immediate intention of doing this, for the simple reason that all the 100,000 horse-power of which it will presently avail itself, and probably also the 350,000 it holds in reserve through its concessions for a second hydraulic tunnel on the American side and others on the Canadian side, will most likely be taken up in the industrial city which it is building at the Falls and in Buffalo, twenty miles distant Niagara is apparently destined to become the nucleus of a great city which may rival Chicago, and become the most important commercial centre in the United States if not on the entire continent.

It is a compliment to British electrical engineering that Professor Forbes has been chosen consulting electrician by the Cataract Construction Company. He is Scoth by origin, and a son of the celebrated Principal Forbes of Edinburgh University. For some time he was Professor of Natural Philosophy in Anderson's College, Glasgow, and he took part in one of the great eclipse expeditions. He also acted as special correspondent for the "Times" with the Russian Army in Asia Minor during the Russo-Turkish War, and he has travelled widely in Russia. In 1881 he was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, in connection with the Paris Electrical Exhibition. Professor Forbes is about to pay another visit to Niagara, and the Cataract Construction Company has given him a free hand to go to any part of the world he likes and report upon the electrical systems there. American business men apparently shun doing things by halves, and the directors of the company wish to have the benefit of all the best experience the world can offer them.

Dr. Ohnefalsche Richter, the well-known archæologist, has found in Cyprus traces of a Phrygo-Thracian civilisation of the copper bronze age, which preceded the arrival of Mesopotamian, Egyptian, and Phœnician influence. It has many affinities with the civilisation which Dr. Schliemann discovered in the lower strata of his excavations at Hissarlik; the site of ancient Troy. Dr. Richter also infers that Greek influence appeared in Cyprus before Phœnician, as traces of it are found in the copper bronze stratum, whereas Phœnician relics accompany the introduction of iron.

Dr. Richter concludes that the early civilisation of Cyprus was evolved independently of the East, but ran on parallel lines with that of Egypt and Mesopotamia. This primitive culture can be traced through Greece and Europe as far as Konigsberg, and its earliest vestiges in Cyprus date back 4,000 years B.C. Prior to this epoch there was apparently a stone age. The oldest stratum contains hand-made pottery and weak bronze or copper tools, but no statuary or inscriptions. The next in order of time contains lance-heads and vases of the Mycenæ type.

They are evidently the work of Arcadians, Achæans, and Laconians, who seem to have invented the sword which is associated with Mycenæ pottery, and first appears in Cyprus as an enlarged dagger. To this period also belongs defensive armour, and the round helmet with ball-crest, which is depicted on Egyptian monuments, as characteristic of the Mediterranean peoples. These round helmets as well as coats of mail are mentioned in Homer, where Agamemnon is represented as having obtained his equipment from Cyprus. The Cyprians were famous for making arms, and Alexander the Great carried a Cyprian sword. Dr. Richter's results will shortly be published in a volume.

The hypothesis of Topinard, according to which the Aryan languages which are dormant in Europe proceeded from the Celto-Slavo-Galcha race is further supported by the accumulating proofs that the civilisation of the Celts was higher than is generally recognised. According to Herr Franz von Pulszky "(Archiv fur Anthropologie)" their heavy iron swords for striking, not merely thrusting, and their style of ornamentation, which is derived from the circle and triangle, as well as their use of gold and silver torques for the neck, and their metal work in general, reveal a positive capacity for art. Their presence in Hungary at an early epoch is revealed by these relics.

Small balloons filled with coal gas and provided with automatic recording barometers of the aneroid type, as well as minimum thermometers, are now liberated into the atmosphere in order to register the barometric pressure and temperature at high altitudes. Trials recently made by M. G. Hermite, in France, have been fairly successful, most of the balloons were recovered, some after travelling sixty miles. The result showed that the temperature of the upper air fell 70 for every 260 to 280 metres of height. The aneroids used were of the Vidi pattern, which record the pressure on smoked glass.

When Mauritius was ceded to Great Britain in 1810, there was a gigantic turtle in a court of the Artillery Barracks at Port Louis which is there still, although almost blind. It weighs, according to a French observer, 150 kilogrammes, and measures 2·59 metres (8½ft.) across the carapace. Its height from the ground to the top of the carapace, when it walks, is about 0·63 metres (about 2ft). It is believed to be 200 years old at least, nevertheless it carries two men on its back with ease. It is evidently a survival of the large turtles which formerly existed in a wild state in the Seychelles and other islands of the Indian Ocean, but are now only found wild in the Aldabra Islands, north-west of Madagascar, where they are rapidly disappearing.

Maize, or Indian corn, according to Mr. C. J. Murphy, was first cultivated by white men on James River, Virginia, in 1608. Although much used for food in America it is still neglected in Europe, yet its nutritive value is estimated at five-sixths that of wheat. When maize was the staple grain of America 50 years ago dyspesia was almost unknown. Numerous delicate dishes are now prepared from it, there being 130 receipts for cooking it. The surplus crop is usually given to cattle and hogs, while glucose, starch, beer, whisky, and oil are made from the corn. The fodder of the plant can be eaten by animals, or burned as fuel on the treeless prairies, and the husks are made into paper, or used as stuffing and wrappers. The "corn cob" makes a pipe which has been patronised by Mark Twain.

The Pinna oyster, found in warm seas, especially on the coast of Sicily, is a wing-shelled bivalve, one species of which is two feet long, and attaches itself to the rocks by a cable of strong filaments of silken texture. Hence it has been called the "silk oyster," and mummy cloths, as well as other fabrics, were formerly woven from the silk. The animal is scarce, but it seems to contain the germ of a textile industry, and might repay cultivation.

Kerosene has been tried in the United States for destroying mosquitoes, the old idea of keeping down their number by dragonflies having proved a failure. Four ounces of kerosene were poured on a breeding pool 60 square feet in area, and for the next ten days the pool, which had before swarmed with the insects, was cleared of them.

It has been demonstrated by Mr. W. H. Conn, of the Wesleyan University, U. S., that the curdling of milk produced by bacteria is due to a rennet ferment which the micro-organisms form in the liquid.

M. Reynaud, 58, Rue Rodier, Paris, has brought out a "Theatre optique," which is a great improvement on the magic lantern. The figures projected on the screen are capable of life-like movement by the combination of instantaneous photographs. The apparatus forestalls to some extent the kinetograph at which Edison has been working.

Dr. Cornelius Herz, whose name has come prominently before the public in connection with the Panama scandals, is the proprietor and director of the chief electrical paper in France, "La Lumiere Electrique." This journal was started by the late Count de Moncel, the well-known French electrician, about the time of the Paris Electrical Exhibition. Dr. Herz also made a number of experiments in telephony and brought out a domes telephone, which he tried to introduce into this country some years ago, but failed, owing partly to the monopoly of the telephone which existed here under the Bell-Edison patents. He is apparently more a man of business than an electrician or inventor, for his name can hardly be said to figure in the actual work of science.

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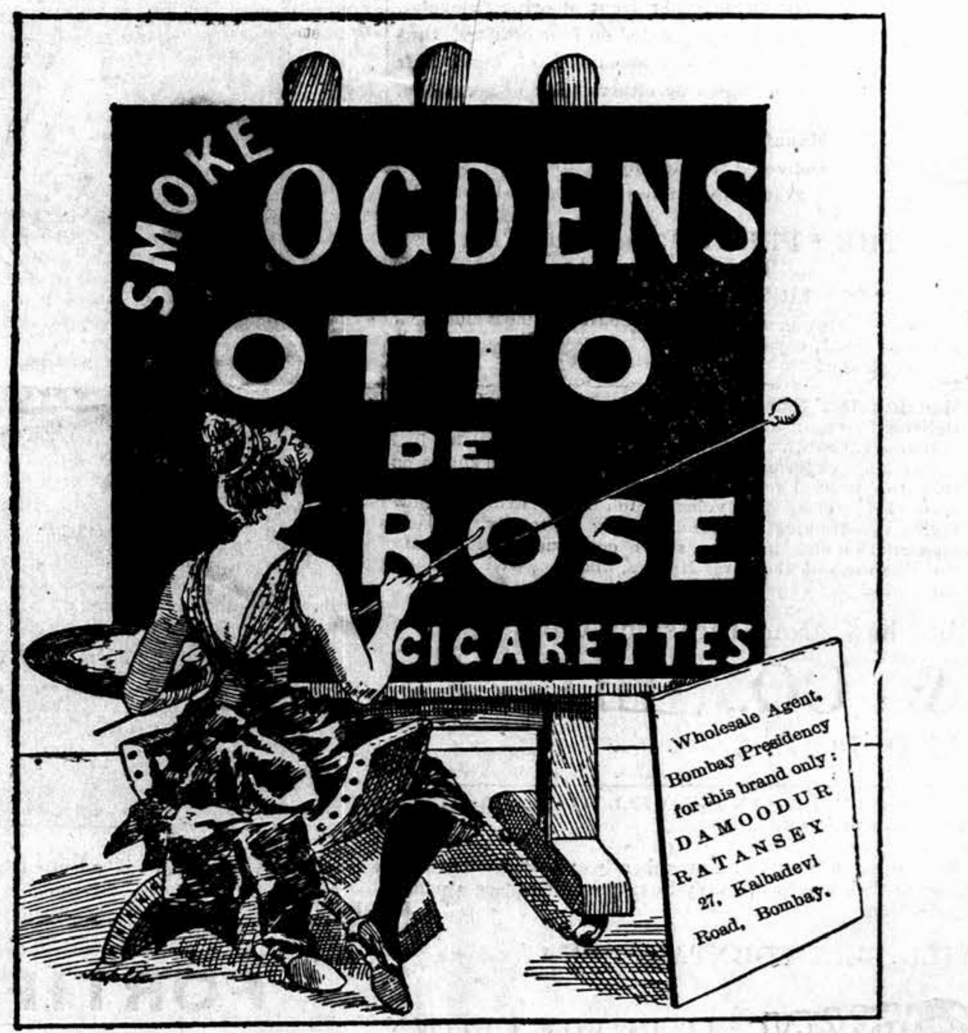

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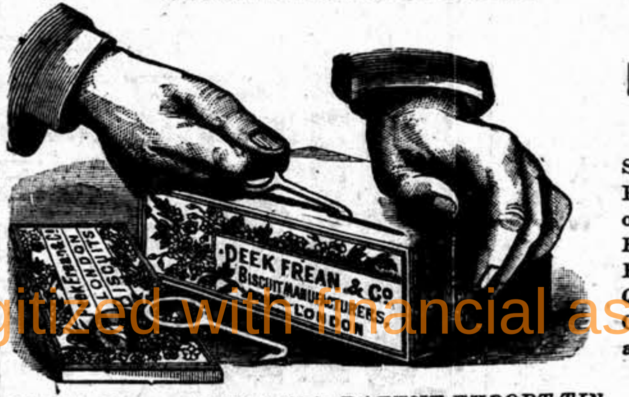

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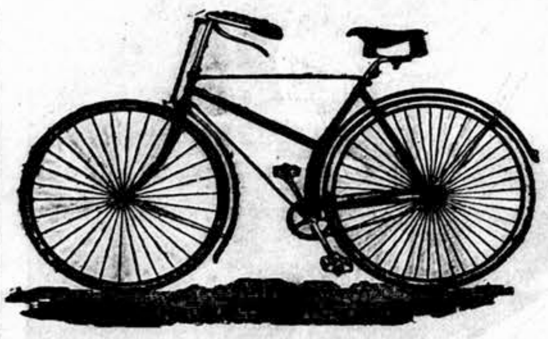

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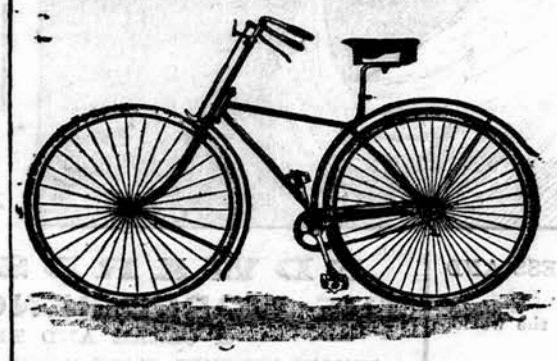

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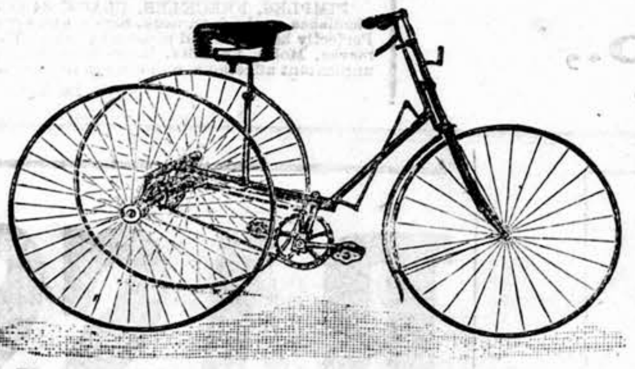

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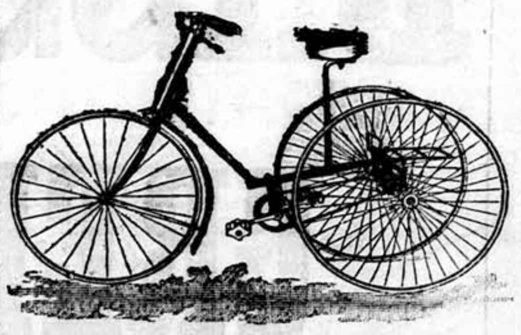

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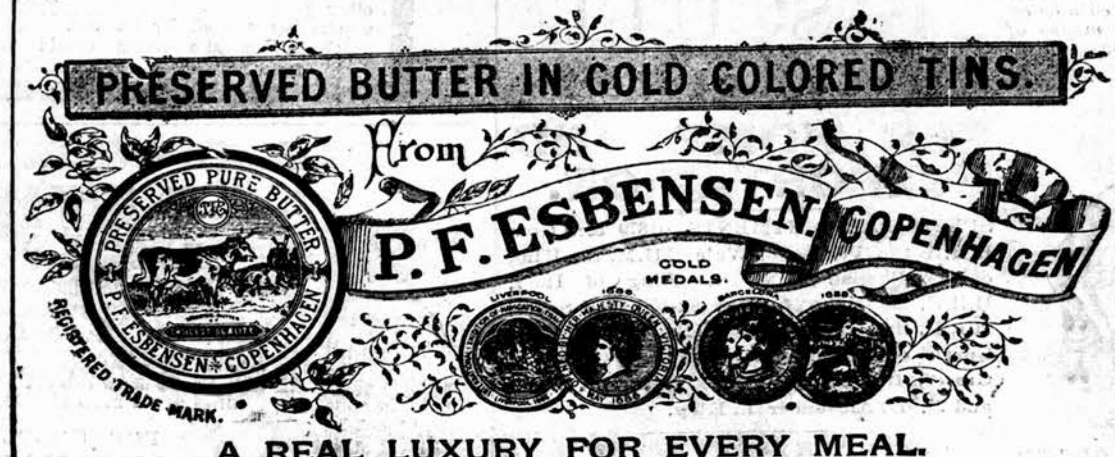

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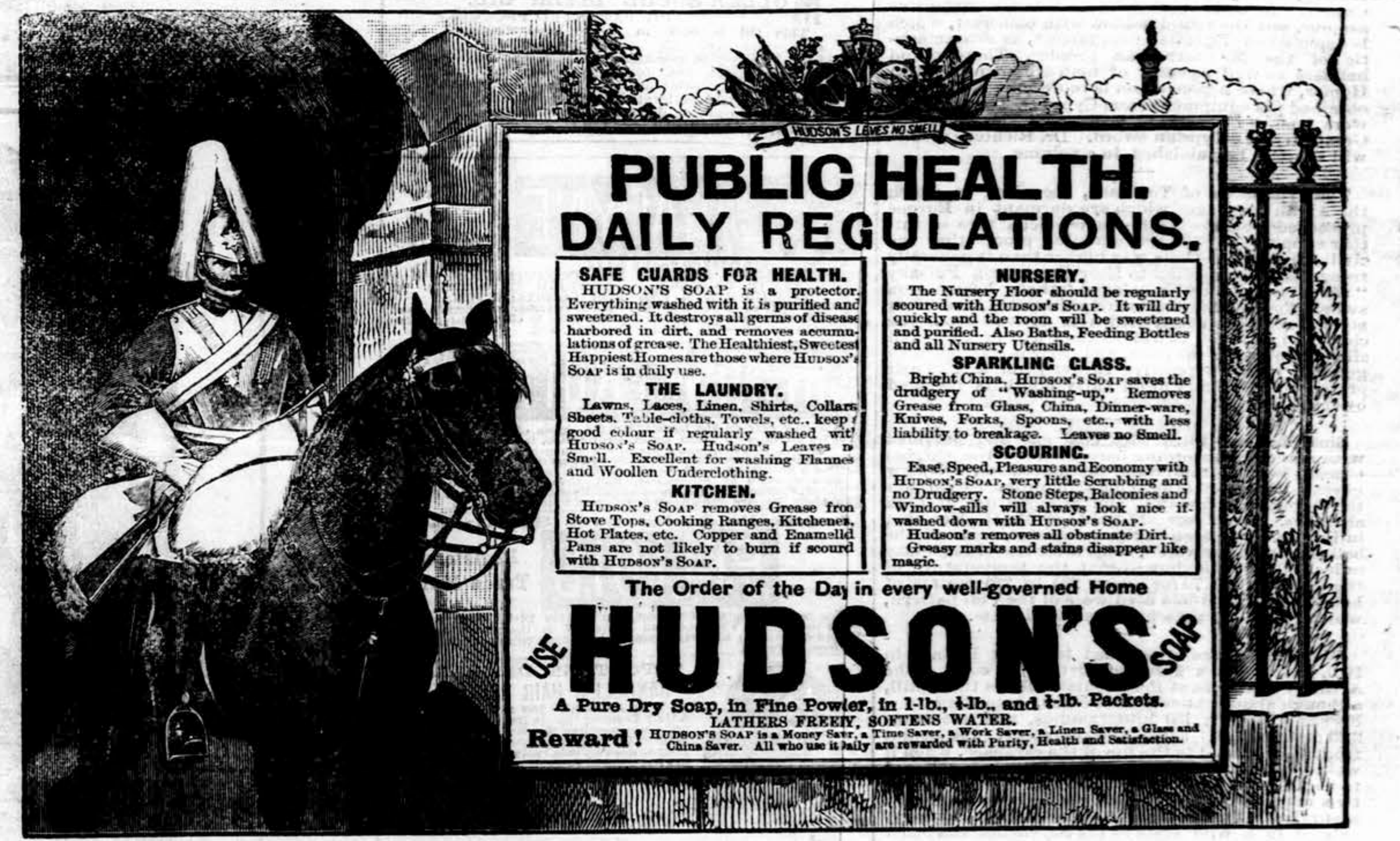

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